JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
127, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,556—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1895.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dâks, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7526	W. B. Andrews	14th Dec.
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
R.I. PENINSULAR	3807	R. F. Briscoe	28th "
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
R.I. ORIENTAL	3884	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.M.S. CALEDONIA	7526	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Welchell	1st Feb.
R.I. † THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
" GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	16th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	6230	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M.S. CALEDONIA	7526	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	3787	R. F. Briscoe	4th April
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Welchell	11th "
R.M.S. ORIENTAL	6384	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4203	W. J. Nantes	25th "
R.M.S. CALEDONIA	7526	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked R.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 180

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,361	350	7th Feb. 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Inland 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GIBELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 12th December for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

She has Accommodation for Eight Cabin Passengers with good Table.

For Freight and Passage Money apply to

TATA & SONS,
Agents.

Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 30th November, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO..... 12th Dec. 1895.
S. S. Doc. BALDUINO..... 9th Jan. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th December, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 14th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALA," 2,040 tons, about the 12th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, about the 18th December, at 2 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 16th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 10th December, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

1896
LETTS' DIARIES
ARE
NOW READY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

IF YOU DON'T FEEL QUITE "FIT"
TRY ONE BOTTLE OF KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR,
which will promptly restore you to perfect Vigour
Recommended for use as a Liqueur after Meals.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS, 1895.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPT.

TREACHER'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	26	0	29	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	35	0	39	0
HIGHLAND MALT	28	0	31	8
OLD IRISH	26	0	29	0

TREACHER'S HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID	82	0	91	8
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR, per bottle	7	0	8	0
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	52	8	58	8
OLD PALE COGNAC	45	8	51	0
PALE COGNAC	39	8	44	0

ALSO

HENNESSEY'S, MOUNIE'S & EXSHAW'S GINS.

TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened	29	0	32	8
" Old Tom	29	0	32	8
Swain and Boord's Old Tom	24	12	27	12
Gordon's Dry	29	0	32	8

SPIRITS IN JARS AND CASKS.

JAMAICA RUM.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
BY FOSTER AND STONE.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT,
BY FOSTER AND BURKE.

ROMFORD LIGHT ALE.
IND COOPE'S

PILSENER BEER.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA.. POONA.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS

May be advantageously selected from the following :—

Writing Desks.	Photo Frames.	Dressing Cases.
Blotting Pad.	Cigar and Cigarette Cases.	Work Boxes.
Glove and Handkerchief Sets.	Liquor Sets.	Perfumes in Handsome Cases.
Photo Albums.	Smokers' Sets.	Rich Toilet Soaps.
Photo Screen Albums.	Scent Sprays.	Silver-plated Wares.
Scrap Albums.	Ladies' Hand Bags.	Ladies' Companion.
Cricket Sets.	Card Games.	Parlour Games.
Birthday Cards.	Xamas Cards.	Wedding Cards.

CHEMISTS. { MADON, SONS & CO., } GENERAL MERCHANTS.
FORT, AND OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL, CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.

—COLLARS—
"SHAPES TO DATE."
GENTS' COLLARS, BEST IRISH LINEN,
FOUR-FOLD, MADE "SPECIALLY" TO ORDER,
DHOBIE-PROOF.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARI SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX BOTTLE CLEANING MACHINE.
THE BERKFELD FILTER.
ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

CLOCKS.

WE have just added to our already LARGE and VARIED Collection a supply of some of the Latest Designs in CLOCKS. The following List will give some idea of the very EXTENSIVE STOCK we have to select from :—

TOWER OR TURRET CLOCKS.
Of any dimensions, from 2 feet to 12 feet diameter.

MUSICAL TUBE CHIMING CLOCKS.
Highest London Finish.

WALL CLOCKS.
English, American, German, and Swiss Clocks in a variety of Designs.

CARRIAGE or PALKI CLOCKS.
Ormolu or Mosaic Gold Cases in handsome Leather Cases for Travelling.

LADIES' CARRIAGE CLOCKS.
In Best Chased or Polished Ormolu Cases, with and without Fancy Enamelling.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.
Old-fashioned, but always favourites, beautiful Swiss Carving.

AUTOMATIC CLOCKS.
Or Clock without Hands, the Latest Novelty.

LIGHT-HOUSE CLOCKS.
Models in Gilt or Nickel, with Timepiece, Aneriod, Barometer, and Thermometer.

FANCY CLOCKS.
Mercury, Astronomy, &c., real Bronze Figure.

BRACKET CLOCKS.
In various Sizes, and Unique Ornamentation.

AMERICAN THIRTY DAYS'
Timepieces that go with one Winding for Thirty Days.

DRUM CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES.
Of very fine Movements and Appearance, specially made for Travelling.

400-DAY CLOCKS.
Splendid Clocks, make attractive Table Ornaments under a Glass Dome.

ENGINE MODEL CLOCKS.
Various forms of the above closely imitated.

HALL OR LIBRARY CLOCKS.
Some of these strike the Hours and Half-hours, while others chime the Quarters in addition.

BOUDOIR TIMEPIECES.
A Novel Collection of these Useful and Decorative Timekeepers.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EVENT OF TO-DAY.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION
OF
CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
BY
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

—NEW RUGS—
BEST SOFT WOOL.

WARM RUGS From Rs. 12 8. | SCOTCH MAUDS From Rs. 25.

A large assortment just received.

ASQUITH & LORD { APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LD.,
BOMBAY.

CHARMING NOVELTIES IN
TRIMMED MILLINERY
JET & BEADED BONNETS
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
NEWEST SAILOR SHAPES,
TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED FELTS.

THERE IS BEAUTY IN EXTREME OLD AGE,
but you may be well assured that in MEDICINES the Fresh and New are superior in every way to those. "Matured" by keeping.

THEREFORE COMMON SENSE
WILL TELL YOU to buy the Fresh, Pure and Active Preparations of KEMP & Co. (which are all made in their Bombay Laboratories) in preference to imported articles always of uncertain, if not extreme, age and often of vastly impaired efficiency :—

Kemp's Tasteless Pills and Granules to hundreds of varied formulæ of which list may be had	Re. 1 per Vial.
Kemp's Pectoral Cough Syrup	Re. 1 per Bottle.
Kemp's Cholera and Diarrhœa Tincture	Re. 1. "
Kemp's Coca Cordial	Rs. 2-8 "
Kemp's Perfect Vital Invigorator	Rs. 3 "
Kemp's Summer Effervescent Saline	Re. 1-4 "

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WE CLAIN THE FIRST PLACE
AS AN IDEAL HAIR DRESSING
FOR KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
IT PROMOTES the growth of the hair.
PRESERVES and restores the colour.
CLEANSES and refreshes the scalp.
And, in short, provides a perfect NOURISHMENT for the hair. ELEGANTLY PERFUMED.
Highly refreshing and invigorating in use.
Quite Indispensable in India.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EXHIBITION !
GRAND EXHIBITION !!
GRAND EXHIBITION !!!

THE
LARGEST AND FINEST
COLLECTION
EVER SHOWN IN INDIA,
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS.
FROM 9TH TO 31ST DECEMBER 1895, ONLY.

The public are respectfully invited to inspect our rare and splendid selection of CUT, CRYSTAL and GOLD ENAMELLED TABLE GLASS VASES, ORNAMENTS of pure porcelain Hand Painted Dinner, Tea, Dessert Sets, and a variety of articles of our manufacture, which are all marked in plain figures, and will be sold at Manufacturer's prices,

AT OUR
TEMPORARY SHOW ROOM,
ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.
LUDWIG MOSER & SONS,
Works—Karlsbad, Bohemia,
Depots—London and New York.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB
Will Produce an
OPERA BURLESQUE,
Entitled
"ELIZABETH, R."
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY,
17TH, 19TH, & 20TH DECEMBER.
BOOKING OFFICE .....SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES:
Stalls and Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3
Back Seats and Gallery ..... Re. 1
Overture : 9 P.M.
Children's Matinee Concluding with a
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.
PRICES:
Children and Servants ..... Re. 1
Adults ..... Rs. 3
Overture : 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXPOSITION
AND
INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY
OF
ALL NATIONS,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

FROM MAY 24TH TO OCTOBER 12TH, 1896.

CANADA'S first GREAT EXPOSITION affords a pre-eminently unique opportunity to Manufacturers and Exporters to OPEN TRADE in that direction.

The Empire of India Section is replete with Oriental splendour. The undersigned having been appointed Commissioner-General for India, will be glad to receive Exhibits from the owners of Artistic, Industrial, and Historical objects of interest, such as Arms, Furniture, Costumes, Pictures, Jewellery, &c., for which, if approved, it will provide free transit, ample and appropriate space for exhibiting, also every possible protection, and will guarantee to return the same at the close of the Exposition.

Application for necessary Forms for Exhibit space, privilege or concession, &c., and other information, can be obtained from the undersigned.

H. PRASAD,
Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy's Garden,
Tardeo, Bombay.

S. S. "KIRBY HALL"
ARRIVED ON 10TH DECEMBER, 1895.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Undaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th December, 1895.

JUST UNPACKED.

HAM 8lbs. to 11lb. at	Rs. 1 0	per lb.
,, 12lbs. to 16lbs. at	,, 0 15	,,
BACON 12lbs. to 3lbs. at	,, 1 0	,,
CHEDDAR CHEESE at	,, 0 14	,,
EDAM CHEESE DUTCH at	,, 0 14	,,
STILTON ,, (in jar) at	,, 5 0	,,
GRUYER ,, at	,, 1 0	,,

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MEDOWS STREET BOMBAY.

THOMAS SMITH'S
'XMAS CRACKERS
From As. 10 to Rs. 6 each.
MORENAS & CO.,
Try our Ices and Refreshments.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPERSTRUCTURE WORK of Public Offices, at Porbandar.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained by bona-fide Contractors on application at this Office during office hours.

The Plans and Specifications will be shown to Contractors during office hours. No Tender will be accepted, unless the Contractors before Tendering for the work has seen the plans, specification, and site for the work.

Sealed Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned on the 7th January, 1896, at gun-fire.

Neither the lowest nor any Tenders will necessarily be accepted.

The Tenders will be accepted by the Administrator, Porbandar State.

J. T. B. BENSON,
State Engineer, Porbandar.
State Engineer's Office, Porbandar, 7th December, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent will receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 18th December, Tenders for the Supply of any quantity up to 500 tons, of the best quality of TEAK LOG TIMBER, for early delivery. Moulmein, Rangoon, or Siam Teak may be offered.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 Cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, showing clearly whether the Timber Tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th December, 1895.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 36-8 per dozen, Cash.
OUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CLUB.
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
In Aid of the Convalescent Home, Khandalla,
will be given by the above in the
NOVELTY THEATRE,
ON FRIDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.
All the Leading Talent will appear.
POPULAR PRICES.
Plan at Messrs. ROSE and Co., Fort.
N.B.—Secure your seats early.

SACRED CONCERT,
TOWN HALL.
SATURDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.,
In aid of Military and Naval Church, Colaba Causeway.
PROGRAMME:

PART I.

I. Chorus .....For unto us a Child is born ..... (Messiah) Handel.
II. Song.....The Message ..... Blumenthal. Mr. H. OLIPHANT COATES.
III. Double Quartette .....For He shall give His Angels Charge ... (Elijah) Mendelssohn.
Mrs. PHILLIPS, Miss HUGHES, Miss JOLLEY, Miss FREDOUX, Mr. COATES, Mr. SPEAKMAN, Mr. REDMAYNE, AND Mr. WOOD.
IV. Violin Solo.....Hymne a Sainte Cecile.Charles Dangla.
Miss PEDRAZA.
V. Song.....Fac ut Portem (Stabat Mater) ..... Rossini.
Mrs. FARLOW.
VI. Pianoforte Solo.Sonate Pathetique (Op. 13) .....Beethoven.
(a) Allegro Molto e con brio.
(b) Adagio Cantabile.
(c) Rondo.
Signor SCRINZI.
VII. (a)—Double Chorus ...Baal, we cry to Thee!...(Elijah) Mendelssohn.
(b) Recit.....Lord God of Abraham. " "
Rev. J. REED.
(c) Quartette ..Cast Thy Burden ..... "
Mrs. PHILLIPS, Miss HUGHES, Mr. WALKER and Mr. REDMAYNE.

PART II.

I. Chorus .....All we like Sheep.....(Messiah) Handel.
II. Recit. & Arioso. I will Sing .....(St. Paul) Mendelssohn.
Miss HEWSON.
III. Organ Duet ..(a) Allegro Pomposo ... (b) Andante ..... (c) Finale e Chorale .. } Hepworth.
Miss ELLA DOUSE and Mr. RALPH DOUSE.
IV. Song .....The Souls Awakening .....P. Haddock.
Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
V. Violin Solo ....Legende .....Wieniawski.
Miss PEDRAZA.
VI. (a)—Recit. and Chorus .....O Lord, Thou hast overthrown.....(Elijah) Mendelssohn.
Rev. J. REED, Mr. H. O. COATES.
(b)—Chorus .....Thanks be to God.
Conductor Mr. T. REDMAYNE.
TICKETS 1 RUPEE,
RESERVED SEATS, 2 RUPEES.
Plan at Messrs. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No 57 of 1895.

Balwant Krishnajee of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house situate at Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Bhawani Krishnajee and Sokabai, wife of Ramchunder Bhicajee of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing in houses situate at Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property in pursuance of the consent decree made herein on the 19th day of September, 1895, in two Lots THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1895.

LOT NO. I AT 4 P.M.

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing on our own ground which is situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment for Municipal Taxes under old No. 220 and now under ward No. 401 and street No. 7, and being Collector's old No. 316 and new No. A-2116, old Survey No. 585 and new Survey No. 2-7303 and containing by admeasurement 7 khaties length and 3 khaties breadth, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:— That is to say, on or towards the east formerly by vacant ground belonging to the vendors but now by the Temple of Shree Wittoba and Shiva, on or towards the west formerly by the cart of Antonio Deda, but now by the house of Mayna Nalkan, on or towards the north formerly by the house or ground of Wittoba Ramjee and Ramchunder Manicjee, but now by a public passage, and on or towards the south partly by the Church of Vittoba Rackmabai and partly by a public passage.

LOT NO. II AT 4-45 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of fazandaree ground belonging to the brotherhood of Santissimo Sacramento, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the cart called Hatuody, containing by admeasurement 119 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, formerly subject to the payment of annual ground rent of Rs. 3-13-7, and now subject to the annual ground rent of Rs. 4-1-6 to the said Fazandari in respect thereof, and which said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under old No. 283, and now ward No. 370, street No. 2, and which said premises are bounded as follows:— That is to say, on or towards the east by the wall belonging to Purshotum Walljee, on or towards the west by the cart of Wittoba Jeewanji, on or towards the north by the house of Dhondu Wittooji, and on or towards the south by the house formerly of Dhurmaji Jeewanji, but now of the house of Atmaram Juggonnath Kirtikar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, or to Messrs. Bland and Noble, Attorneys for the first defendant above-named, or to the undersigned at their office in Forbes Street and Medows Street.

SALE OF DYEING FACTORY TUBS, CART, BULLOCKS, SHEDS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Khutri Ahman Jacob Bhuljooria, Dyer, traded as Juma Ahman (an Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. at the said Dyer's Factory at Dadur, consisting of one cart, two bullocks, two corrugated iron sheds, for removal, color tubs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 11, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

The SALE of Messrs. M. M. Mody and Co.'s Stock-in-trade at Dalal Street, by order of the Liquidators will be resumed THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box,
1 strong-built palanquin-office-shigram,
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham,
1 C B-chestnut pony, 5 years, going in saddle and harness,
1 powerful grey waler, about 15 hands, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 set of brass-mounted patent-leather harness,

AUCTION SALE of Persian and Arab horses at Mr. Omer Jamal Payani's Stables, Locksley Hall, Bellasis Road Byculla opposite the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place about 25 Arab horses, ponies and galloways arrived per s. s. "King Arthur" on the 23rd October last, belonging to different dealers who are desirous of closing their account, Each animal will be sold to the highest bidder.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.
A Rare Opportunity for Sending Christmas Presents to Friends in Europe.

On a day to be fixed hereafter and the following days, at 1 p.m, each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 51, Medows Street, Fort, opposite to the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, the good will and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugonddas and Jeramdass, Multanee jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Multan, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Delhi, and China, such as shawls, dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chudders, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow, and Burmah silverware, Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares, and Lucknow copper, brass, and zinc wares, silver inlaid.

Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra, Multan, Cashmere, Mirzapore, and Zanzibar carpets.

Bombay, Surat, Vizagapatam, Sind, Benares, and Jeypore work boxes and toys.

Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosities, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The public are requested to come and see the things as they are worth while a visit.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, December 11, 1895.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a collection of valuable rare and out of print books, consisting of architecture in Mysore and Dharwar, Ayeen-e-Akbari, Cities of Gupashtra, Burton's Mecca, Medina, Britannica Encyclopœdia, Grant Duff's History of Mahrattas, Persian, Arabic, English Dictionaries by Richardson, Johnson, Badger, &c., Tours, Travels in Persia, Arabia, and India, &c., National Encyclopœdia, Histories and Travels, Anderson's Gulestan, and many other Persian books.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF A SQUARE PIANOFORTE AND THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marble Hall, Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, a sweet-toned standard pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stutgart, made expressly for the climate of India by order of C. Marcks and Co., one three-quarter size slate billiard-table with balls, cues, &c., by Thurston and Co., large size real oil-paintings, table ornaments, single and double harness, telescope in case, the property of Mrs. FISCHER.

The property is on view.

SALE OF A BILLIARD-TABLE BY THURSTON.

On FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, Mody Bay, next to the Frere Temperance Hotel—

One first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard-table with improved new cushion and new cloth by John Roberts, with set of ivory balls, long and short cues, cue-stands, marking board, Hink's kerosine billiard lamps, cover, coir matting, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the table is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett Hill, near Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s Establishment, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, rich cretonne and other curtains, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned iron-framed cottage pianoforte by Gerard Adam, large size wall mirror with network brackets and panels, threefold screen by Roberts with hand-painted panels, valuable standard and table lamps by Hink's and Ditmar's, patent 100 candle-power sun-light lamp, valuable oil-paintings, water-colours, etchings, and engravings, valuable Italian, Chinese, and Japanese vases and ornaments, English ice-box with a refrigerator, large and small Indian and Persian carpets, a comfortable victoria with handsome grey Arab horse, an office shigram, rare and choice palms in pots for drawing-rooms, &c., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dady Sett Hill, near Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s Establishment, Cumballa Hill, the valuable collection of plants, including over 50 varieties of palms all named, consisting of rare specimens of Siculas, Prichardias, Thrinax, Phœnix, Kentias, &c., many of these are grown in small pots suitable for drawing-room decoration. Also new and rare alocasias, begonias, dracenas, marantas, heliconias, many of these have been imported from Europe, also standard roses, allamandas, schozolooriems, amaryllis, lilies, and other shrubs and plants in pots and tubs, one patent garden roller with water ballast, garden syringes, tools, a quantity of seeds of palms and plants, books on gardening, a quantity of artificial manure, &c, the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants are on view.

SALE OF ONE CASE SPANISH STRIPES.

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Birj Basi Lall Ramdial, Delhi, ex s. s. Baria—

B B / 23 / L R } 340—1 case 32 pieces 48 inches all wool colored and Spanish stripes Elkan's No. 11,900.

SALE OF VACANT LAND ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE MUSJID BRIDGE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premisses on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., the following plot of vacant land, viz:—

All that piece of vacant land situate on the north side of the Musjid Bridge in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the G I P Railway Company's boundary wall, on the west by Government land, on the north by the property of Nursey das Devidass, and on the south by the Musjid Bridge, and which said land is now in the occupation of the Trustees, of the Port of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Prince's and Victoria Docks, or to the Undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, of a European firm, consisting of oil-engines, gas-engines, flour mills, bullock gears, grain crushers, chaff cutters, sewing machines, bicycles, tricycles, fountains, electrical goods, new patent piano barrel organs, musical boxes, American iron safe on stand, electro-dynamo, medical batteries, electric bells, meat mincing machines, copper mills, patent nail drawers, patent copying presses useful for large offices, boxes of mathematical instruments, despatch boxes, parts for soda-water machines, electric lamps, vulcaniser for making rubber stamps, juice presses, coffee roasters, &c.

The above will be on view six days before the Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 11, 1895.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, an EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, one with University Degree preferred, to TEACH the subjects of the Sixth and Fifth Anglo-Vernacular Standards. Apply with Testimonials stating the lowest Salary required.

M. B. COLAH,
Honorary Secretary.

MOMBASSA-UGANDA RAILWAY.

WANTED, ACCOUNTANTS and CLERKS, to start from Bombay first week in January. Three years' agreement. Apply stating Terms and sending Copies of Testimonials to

F. RAWSON, Esq.,
care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.,
Bombay.

WANTED,

FOR the Preparatory and First Standard CLASSES of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, an EUROPEAN LADY TEACHER, of good teaching experience, Matriculated, or one possessing a practical knowledge of the Kindergarten System. Salary, Rs. 25 per month. Apply with Testimonials to

M. B. COLAH,
Honorary Secretary.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS, and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

BOVRIL.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for BOVRIL, LIMITED, for all India, and are now prepared to supply the Public RETAIL, and appoint Sub-Agents in all Up-country Stations, where not already represented.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1896, estimated at 350 Tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 20,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH, and 4,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 11th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st November, 1895.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, &c., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 2 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Rua, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorised to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22 1895. Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

DR. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL,

THIS First-Class Hotel is situated on a Charming and Healthy Spot on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods.

A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar-Pathar Road.

The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room and Verandah open to the Westerly Breeze.

Table d'Hote under efficient supervision.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 539 OF 1894.

KULLIANJEE KESSOWJEE, Merchant of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chuckla, inside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SADANAND ESOBA of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now in the Yerroda jail of Poona..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1895 the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court Houuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1895, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that and those several pieces or parcels of land or ground and also waste ground together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises thereon, respectively situate, lying and being in the village called Chamboor and in the registration District of Thana, and Subdistrict of Salsette, formerly as well as now in the possession or occupation of Sadanand Esoba, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Premjee Purshotum, on the West, North and South by the open vacant ground of the several occupiers and containing fifty-one Acres and Ninety-five Gunthas or thereabouts, the above lands are subject to an assessment of Rupees One hundred and twenty-seven, anna one and pies six per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.
Messrs. MATUBHAI AND JAMIETRAM,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received for the construction of ADDITIONAL BLOCKS to the ESPLANADE HOTEL Annexe upto 4 P.M., on the 14th instant.

Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract will be on view daily in the Office of the Sirdar's Agency, between the hours 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

A Deposit of Rupees 500 must be made with every Tender to be forfeited, if the Contractor whose Tender is accepted declines to Sign the Conditions of Contract.

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent to Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, C.I.E.
Sirdar's Mansions, Bombay, 6th December, 1895.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—(Owner going Home.)

		Rs.
1.	B. W. G. "MACBETH," 15-2½; 8 years; winner Jacka' Club Hunt Cup last year; also 1st prize, 14 st., Hunters at Bombay Horse Show; snaffle mouth; capital trapper	1,200
2.	Ro. St. B. G. "MA DUFF," 15-3½; aged; good trapper and cross country	800
	Both of these are well known with the Bombay and Poona Hunts and are up to great weight.	
3.	Br. W. G. "McBRIDE," 15-2; aged; nice looking and a useful trapper	550
4.	A high DOG-CART, lately done up	
5.	A set of Single HARNESS	
6.	A set of TANDEM HARNESS (Country), suitable for big horses	60
7.	Cutter Yacht MANNIKIN complete together with punt, moorings, trolly and monsoon covering	1,500
8.	80-lb. DOUBLE-FLY TENT with camp kit (bed, washband stand, table, chair and tub)	70
9.	R. A. appointments in fair order	50

Open to any reasonable offers as owner goes home this week. Things available on the 12th instant.

For further particulars apply to

Capt. S. C. SMITH, R.A.
Colaba.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 12 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,452½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{ 10,000 / 15,000	100	{ 100 / 75	19. p.c.	172
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	620
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellasis & Ardeshir Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay Native Genl Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,525
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	900
Colmbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 × Rs15	675
Dawn Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
Currimbhoy Mill	200	1,000	1,000	40	750
Dhrol Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	475
Dhuna Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	565
Fenejee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	530
Hingunbat Mills	675	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hingunbat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	620
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,265
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,225 xd
Indo-China Manufactur-ing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	675
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jeejeebhoy Baleo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,040
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	30	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs30	770
Khatau Makanji Mfg. Co	600	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Kohinoor	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	258
Land Kasy Mfg	645	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,050
Madhavji Dharamsey	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	3,125
Maheshwaree	800	1,000	1,000	N	360
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gujarat)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,330
Manson	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,225
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 / 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	430
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	420
Pioneer and Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	730
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,240
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,625
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dv Rs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	dvd Rs15	615
Tarapore and Alliance	2,000	60	600	dvd Rs30	830
Talco Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	850
Vasanji Lakmidas Lakhmidas Spr C Mill)					
Co. Ld	900	500	900	15	570
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,800
S.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bho wnagger City Press & Manfg Co. Ltd	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150 xd
Broull's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	153
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	250	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,250
English Press and Manfg	490	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	97½
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
Harvey and Sobrajsahy	450	450	500	30	430
Gingell Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Maha madgura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	100
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	355
Muzaffar Ud	1,000	200	all	15	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	30	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat Cin Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	12	200
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,135

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,750 / 74	100	100	15	365
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	134
Bombay & Barsa Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	825	75	1,420
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,660
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		590	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	15	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	354
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Maroka & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	½	104
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Soondy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,090
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	123
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-13 Nom.
old Leaf	,,	28-2
Paris, Bar Gold, old	,,	27-10
Do. do. new	,,	27-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-10
Sovereigns	,,	17-9
Do. Dragons	,,	17-8
Silver T B	,,	95-8
Do. old T B	,,	95-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahanadi entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kirby Hall entered the dock yesterday.

SIR JAMSETJEE PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—Mr. Hormusji Byramji Cama has been appointed a member of the Committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, in the place of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, deceased.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

ROBBING A CHILD.—Cassinath Crushnaji, a barber, residing at Coombharwada, went out on Monday morning, leaving his daughter asleep in the room, and on his return, in about half-an-hour, learnt that someone entered the house during his absence, and having removed a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 40, from the person of his daughter, walked off.

THEFT AT PHULL GULLY.—Bhansal Runchord, a tailor, having his shop at Bhendy Bazaar Road, residing at Phull Gully, has made a report to the police, that during his and his wife's absence from home, on Monday afternoon, someone entered their room, by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and stole a bag, containing gold and silver ornaments, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 116.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Kika Street, touching the death of Moolcebai, a Hindu girl, aged ten, residing with her parents at that locality. On the 6th instant, while the girl was seated near a fire-place in the house, her clothes caught fire, and she was extensively burnt all over her body, from the effects of which she died on Monday evening. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Patience	Sullivan.
Overture	Lestocq	Auber.
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gungl.
Selection	Le Bijou Perdu	Adam.
Valse	Loved and Lost	Muller.
Polka	Tout a la Joie	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN ENTERPRISING YOUNG PARSEE.—A vernacular contemporary states that an enterprising young Parsee merchant of Bombay, Mr. Homi Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, who proceeded to England a few months ago, has, in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Pincot, Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society, entered into a contract with the London Rhea Company, for a period of five years, to supply them with rhea fibre, of the value of over twenty lakhs of rupees. Land to the extent of many thousands of acres has been purchased, at a very high price, in Northern India, on which rhea cultivation has already been commenced in connection with the abovementioned contract. Mr. Pincot and Mr. Homi Wadia have gone to the estate, and the rhea cultivation is progressing under their personal supervision. Our native contemporary speaks in highly eulogistic terms of the enterprise of the young Bombay merchant, who has embarked upon a new and promising industry.

ALLEGED PROSELYTIZATION OF A PARSEE LAD BY A PARSEE CONVERT.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* in its last issue publishes the following extraordinary account of the conduct of a Parsee convert, who is alleged to have proselytized a Parsee lad of respectable family into embracing Christianity, which has excited great attention amongst the Parsee community in Bombay and at Poona. A young Parsee lad was induced by another convert Parsee, who for the present shall be nameless, into embracing the Christian faith. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: Owing to the exertions of his parents and relatives, the lad was brought back to the bosom of his family, and sent off to Poona. Thus baffled, somebody got up a forged letter, purporting to come from the young and misguided lad, and forwarded it to a certain missionary, under whose roof the lad was for a few hours before he was taken away from him. On the strength of this *forged* letter, the magistrate was asked to issue a search-warrant calling upon the gentleman in whose house the lad was staying at Poona, and who enjoys the distinction of an honorary magistrate of the city, to produce him! On the lad being questioned as to the authenticity of his signature, he *absolutely denied* it in the presence of the police. And yet, in spite of the forged character of the letter, the magistrate, without making due and proper inquiries, issued the warrant, and that to search the house of an honorary magistrate and a well-known gentleman of Poona!

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—About half-past 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a Parsee, named Dinshaw Dossabhoy Daruwalla, aged forty-eight, residing at the Agiary Lane, committed suicide by throwing himself on the up-line at the Churney Road Railway Station, and allowing himself to be run over by a railway engine. It appears that a few minutes before this terrible occurrence, the deceased Parsee went to Churney Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and having purchased a second-class ticket for the Church Gate, commenced walking up and down the platform. Suddenly, on seeing a train coming from the Grant Road Station, he stopped, and while the engine was about twenty paces away from him, threw himself down on the rails, and before the driver could pull up, the engine and the brake passed over the man, killing him on the spot. The body, which was terribly mutilated, was at once removed by the railway police from the lines on to the platform, where a good deal of sensation was caused among the passengers, who had collected at the station. The body was searched by the police, with the result that, amongst other things, three pills of opium, weighing about a tola, were found in the pocket of his waist-coat, showing that the deceased had resolved to put an end to his life by one way or other. The second-class ticket, which he had purchased, was found in his turban, which was picked up by the police from the lines. At the back of the ticket was observed the name and address of the deceased, written in pencil, in the Gujarati language, which enabled the police to find out his place of residence. The coroner was informed, and, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Turner held an inquest on view of the body of the deceased at the Churney Road Station, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

WELL-DESERVED PUNISHMENT.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Wilson brought up Ismail Mahomed, and further charged him with stealing a silver waist-band, belonging to Shamrao Moroba, a student. The circumstances under which the accused stood charged have already been published in these columns. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. He was then tried on another charge, namely, of theft in respect of an ear-ring, valued at Rs. 7, belonging Genoo Gennoo. The accused met the complainant at New Wadi Fair on the 21st ultimo, and took him to the *maidan* under the pretence of discovering his brother, who was missing. He said that if complainant assisted him in finding out the brother he would pay him a rupee. He further told him that it would be better to remove the ear-ornament lest it should be robbed on the Esplanade. He removed the ornament, and pretended to tie it in a piece of cloth belonging to the boy. Before Genoo could say anything the accused ran away. The boy untied the knot, and discovered that, instead of the ornament, a piece of paper was tied up in the cloth. The accused was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in the Common Jail. A third charge preferred against the accused was that of stealing ornaments, worth Rs. 28, belonging to a Mahomedan boy, named Abdul Joosub. Accused took this boy also to the *maidan*, and said that he would teach him the art of converting copper coins into silver ones. He then removed all the ornaments from the person of the boy, and sent him to a mosque to fetch some earth he wanted for the purpose of his art. When the boy went to the masjid, the accused made away with the ornaments. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on this charge. The accused was thus sentenced to an accumulated term of three years and six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

REMARKABLE THEFT BY AN OLD HAND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahadeo Fakeera, a Hindu of notorious character, having a record of three previous convictions, was charged at the instance of Constable Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a carrier, in respect of four bales of twist, of the aggregate value of Rs. 860, the property of the Allianee Cotton Manufacturing Company, of which Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Co. are the agents. It appears that about half-

Past 11 o'clock, on the forenoon of the 10th October last, a muccadum in the employ of the mill loaded nine carts, each with four bales of twist, and directed the drivers to convey them to the Victoria Dock. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the muccadum on going to the dock found that eight carts had reached their destination safely, while the cart No. 5,366, driven by the accused, had not arrived. The muccadum went to the nearest police station to make a report to the police, when he learnt that the identical cart with the four bales of twist in it had already been seized by the police at a dyer's house at Coombharwada, but that the driver had absconded. From the statement made by the dyer before the police, it appears that a few days previous to the 10th of October accused went to a dyer, named Hassan Mahomed Jamal, at Coombharwada, and asked him whether he would dye a quantity of twist and get it sold as soon as possible. The dyer having consented to do so, the accused left stating that he would fetch the twist in a couple of days. After the accused had left, the dyer became suspicious, and informed some of his friends of what had taken place between him and the accused, and at their suggestion he resolved to inform the police as soon as the accused brought the twist. On the morning of the 10th October, accused proceeded to a bullock-shed at Cammatipoora, and having represented to the servant in charge that he had obtained the permission of the owner to ply a pair of bullocks for hire that day, was allowed to take them away. He then went to another shed in an adjoining lane, and having removed therefrom a cart, without the permission of its owner, attached the bullocks to it, and drove to the Alliance Mill at Tardeo, where the cart, as above stated, was loaded by the muccadam with four bales of twist along with other carts, all of which were ordered to be conveyed to the Victoria Dock. Accused, according to the previous arrangement, drove his cart to the dyer's house at Coombarwada, and commenced unloading the bales. The dyer, however, in accordance with the advice of his friends, ran to inform the police, but before the latter could arrive on the spot, the accused, on getting wind of the dyer's movement, drove away, leaving the bales at the dyer's house. The police made a rigorous search for him, but he could not be traced until the 25th November last, when the Mahomedan servant in the employ of the owners of the bullocks pointed him out at Null Bazar to detective policeman No. 890, who arrested him. The accused, who is a noted character, was, on the 16th September, 1887, transported for seven years by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley on a charge of dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property. Besides this he had been sent to jail twice for theft. The case was remanded.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A RAILWAY TRAIN.

IMPERATRIX VS KESHAV VIRUPAKSHA.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 22nd October last, convicted the accused of maliciously wrecking or attempting to wreck a train, under section 126, Indian Railways Act IX. of 1890, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, appeared for the accused.

The accused was charged, under section 126 of the Railway Act, with putting three stones on the rail of the Southern Maratha Railway near a level crossing with the intent or knowledge that he was likely to endanger the safety of persons travelling or being upon the railway. That accused did put the stones on the rail, was, the Sessions Judge considered, proved by the evidence. There was a discrepancy between the witnesses as to whether accused admitted his guilt in Hindustani or in Kanarese; but it showed that there was no collusion between the witnesses. As to the knowledge or intent of the accused, the Sessions Judge remarked it was rather for a person who put stones of some size on a railway to show that his motives were innocent than it was for the prosecution to establish the point. No one could tell what his exact motives were, but he, a Brahmin of fully fourteen years, must have known that he might endanger persons on the railway. The court, differing from the assessors, found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Having regard to his age and the size of the stones used, the sessions Judge did not consider a heavier sentence would be called for.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's judgment, said: We think the principle of interpretation in Queen-Empress vs. Hormusji, I. L. R., 19 Bombay, 715, applies to Act IX. of 1890, section 126. We are also of opinion that the Sessions Judge admitted some evidence of confessions contrary to the Indian Evidence Act as interpreted in Reg. vs. Jora, 11 Bom. H. C., 244, and Queen-Empress vs. Nana, I. L. R., 14 Bom., 260. But there is other evidence which, if believed, would justify the conviction. There are discrepancies, but they have been considered by the Judge on whom the serious responsibility of decision rested. We do not think the facts are such as require this court to deal with the case like an appeal, and we decline to interfere in revision.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

IMPERATRIX VS POSHA AMBOO AND OTHERS.

There were three appeals from a decision of Mr. G. M. Pratt, Acting Sessions Judge of Thana, who, on the 8th October last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for five years each.

The accused was charged, with having, on the 5th September last, at the village of Ambarnath, committed murder by causing the death of one Chahu Namaji by beating him with sticks. They were Mahars of Ambarnath. Tana, the complainant, took the cattle to pasture in the village. About 9 or 10 p.m., Hari called out that the deceased was being beaten to death. It was a moonlight night, and the deceased's brother, on going to the spot, saw him lying on the ground, while the seven accused were striking him with sticks. The deceased's brother said that the deceased was dead, and he begged to be allowed to give him some water to drink. The accused abused and threatened to beat him, one Chimia, who was grazing cattle in an adjoining field, came up and asked the accused not to strike the deceased, who appeared to be dead, telling the accused that he had recognised them. The accused then retreated for some distance. The deceased was made to sit up by his brother, who got some water and tried to give it him, but deceased could not drink it. He was bleeding from his nose and mouth. Leaving him in the field, the deceased's brother and Hari went to inform the patel. The seven accused confronted them in the road and assaulted the deceased's brother, who fell down and became unconscious. The deceased was afterwards picked up and taken to his house, where he died. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the attack on the deceased was unpremeditated, and arose on a sudden quarrel between the first accused and the deceased. The jury found the first three accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and acquitted the other four. The Sessions Judge sentenced the three accused as stated above, and discharged the other four.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeals.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1895-96 up to 4th December are as follows:—

In the month of October 1895.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	25,42,003	73,88,847	97,30,850
Exports	30,07,065	25,21,753	55,28,818
Net Imports	—5,65,062	48,67,094	42,02,032

To the end of the month of October 1895.—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	2,57,21,073	4,37,27,618	6,94,48,691
Exports	1,63,95,274	1,20,98,024	2,84,93,298
Net Imports	93,25,799	3,16,29,594	4,09,55,393

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1895-96.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of Oct. 1895	4,82,412	*32,46,222	37,28,634
To the end of the month of October 1895, (Progressive)	7,68,016	54,09,864	61,77,880

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of October 1895	2,51,002	†19,92,815	21,43,817
To the end of the month of October 1895 (Progressive)	2,51,002	31,49,195	37,00,197

* Of which Rs. 32,39,547 represent bullion received for British Dollar Coinage from the tenderers.
† Equivalent of Rs 8,34,172 British Dollars.

THE wife and daughter of Count Leo Tolstoi were present a few days ago at the first performance of the Count's dramatised work, "The Power of Darkness," at the Alexandra Theatre in St. Petersburg. The chief *role* was played by Mme. N. S. Vassilyeva, who, at the end of the piece, received the personal felicitations of the Countess, and was the next day presented with a complete set of Tolstoi's works. The dramatic representation is said to have been a signal success, but the critics show an inclination to "damn it with faint praise."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd December.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 31 November 1895, submitting an application for an invalid gratuity from Goolamoodin Fakeer Mahomed, First Class Light Lascar, Kennery Light-house, who is declared to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service in consequence of paraly-sis, and forwarding a certificate to that effect from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Barker, Medical Adviser to the Port Department. Read memo. by the Acting Assistant Secretary, dated 25th November 1895, reporting that, taking the service as inferior, the applicant is entitled, under article 99 of Digest, to 3 months' pay, viz., Rs. 45.

Resolution—A gratuity of Rs. 45 is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 21st November 1895, forwarding a plan showing the proposed continuation of the pitching now in course of construction on the south face of Mody Bay South Reclamation up to the pitching north of Carwar Street; showing the necessity for the work; and submitting an estimate of cost amounting to Rs. 12,003. Read proceedings of a meeting of the Land and Railways Committee held on 26th November 1895, approving of the Engineer's proposal to extend the pitched slope at a cost of Rs. 12,003, and recommending it for the sanction of the Trustees.

Resolution—Sanctioned. The work should be proceeded with and included in the Supplementary Budget to be submitted to Government in due course.

Read letter from the Secretary, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, dated 12th November 1895, saying that his proposal that trenches should be dug round the kerosine godowns was made under a misapprehension and what his committee desired to suggest was that a masonary wall, say 2 feet in height, be built round each of the kerosine godowns so as to isolate them and, in the event of a fire, to prevent a free flow of burning oil from one godown to another, and that his Committee will be glad to hear from the Trustees regarding this suggestion. Read Engineer's letter dated 18th November 1895, in para. 1 of which he reports that the godowns are already surrounded at the sides by walls 2 feet high; that it would not be possible, where the go lowns have road frontages, to build another wall along the frontages outside the buildings, as such walls would be on the foot-paths; and that on all sides except road frontages the godowns have a vacant strip of land 20 feet wide, none of which are fenced except in the case of the Standard Oil Company, who have recently erected wire fencing along their boundary. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee advising that extract para. 1 of the Engineer's report be sent to the Secretary of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents in reply to his letter.

Resolution.—Reply should be sent in the terms recommended by the Land and Railways Committee.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	Total For week ending 29th Nov. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 29th Nov. 1895.	For week ending 29th Nov. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 29th Nov. 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour	10	818	13	639
,, out of harbour	18	672	16	655
,, transported	7	399	13	450
,, attended to	3	43	1	48
,, warped	1	65	5	58

INDIAN INVENTION AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, durning the week ending 30th November 1895, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Konwer Khurug Singh (Rais Murnan) at Village Byonhin, District Muttra, Post Office Buldeo, North-Western Provinces, for sinking pucca (masonary) wells; Shidramappa Ishvarappa Jamma, Sholapur, Pait Sukrawar, for a machine for raising water, i.e., a water-lift; Eliza Helen Hay (married) of "Downdale Lodge," Simla, for a boot and shoe rack to be called "Hay's patent universal protable damp-proof boot and shoe rack;" Alexander Muirhead, telegraph engineer, of Princes Street, Westminster, London, for improvements relating to the transmission of signals through submarine telegraph cables; The Alternate Current El ctro-motor Syndicate, Limited, of 2 and 4, Penywern Road, Earl's Court, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in electro-motors and like el ctro-magnetic apparatus; Henry Berry, mechanical engineer of the Croydon Works, Hunslet, Leeds, in the county of York, England, for an improved bale extractor for cotton presses; Hans Riut, trading under the style and firm of R. Ditmar, of 23, 25 and 27, Erdbergstrasse, Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, manufacturer, for an improved incandescent petroleum burner; Herbert Arnaud Taylor, telegraph engineer, of 4, Great Winchester Street, London, for improvements in telegraph transmitters.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Otto Anz, merchant, of Hamburg, North Germany, for improvements in the production of silks from cocoons, specially from the socalled wild silk cocoons (tussar and others). (Filed 18th November 1895.); Emily Anne Watson, of 8, Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, London, widow, executrix of James Watson, late of the same address deceased, for improvements in baling presses. (Filed 14th November 1895); Joseph Hacking Riley, of the Elton Iron Works, Bury, in the county of Lancaster, England, engineer, for improvements in apparatus and process for bleaching textile and fibrous materials. (Filed 1st November 1895); Charles Walke, mechanical engineer, at present residing at North Parade, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, for a safety trace hook. (Filed 8th November 1895); Joseph Hicks, machine manufacturer, of Vf. Kohlgasse, 26, Vienna, Austria, for improved process of manufacture of barrels, tubs and the like. (Filed 22nd November 1895); Frank Silihendst of Mank, in the province of Lower Austria, Empire of Austria, merchant, for a device for operating fans (punkhas) in workshops and dwelling rooms. (Filed 1st November 1895); the Lamp Manufacturing Company, Limited, of 12 and 14, Leonard Street, City Road, in the City of London, manufacturers for an improvement in oxy-hydrogenating gas lamps. (Filed 14th November 1895.); George Westinghouse Junior, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in the United States of America, engineer, for improvements in buffers and draw bars. (Filed 14th November 1895.); Ernest Petersen, late of Kerch, Crimea, Russia but at present of 54, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, in the county of Surrey, England, engineer, for improvements in water tube or tubulous boilers. (Filed 14th November 1895); John Poiser, engineer, of Peck's Hill, Sherwood Road, Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, England, for improvements in looms for weaving. (Filed 23rd November 1895); Theodore Guilleaume, of Mulheim-on-the-Rhine, in the German Empire, cable manufacturer, for improved means for insulating electric conductors. (Filed 23rd November 1895); James Henry Lees Milnes, of Crompton Hall, Shaw, in the county of Lancaster, England, cotton spinner, and Fred rick Sternberg, of 72, Princess Street, in the city of Manchester, England, merchant, for improvements in the preparation, packing and transport of yarns for weaving, and in warp beams for that purpose. (Filed 23rd November 1895.); William Mather, of Salford Iron Works, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of movable floor cloth and apparatus for that purpose. (Filed 23rd November 1895.); The Cassel Gold Extracting Company, Limited, of 108a, Hope Street, Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in extracting gold and silver from ores and the like. (Filed 22nd November 1895.); William Jopp, of 19, Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham, England, civil engineer, for improvement relating to sluice and other valves for opening and closing the same while preventing tampering therewith by unauthorised persons, said improvements being also applicable for moving axially shafts or spindles of other apparatuses, also bolts of locks. (Filed 22nd November 1895).

The fees prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Sydney Lawrence, of No. 4, Hare Street, in the city of

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

THE Indian Council allotted 7 lakhs of extra Bills in Calcutta yesterday, at 1s. 1 27-32d., which shows an advance of 1-32d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment price; but is the same as was obtained on a small amount of extra Bills placed meantime. The Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 1 11-16d.

The English and French funds were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris respectively, notwithstanding the disquieting political news wired by Reuter's press telegrams to hand this morning. Indian Sterling Loan was also unaltered, at 117½ *ex-div.* 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. higher, at 59 7/8. A decline of 3-16d. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 30 3/8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 5/8 cents cheaper, at 66¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars. £350,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up 1-8 per cent., to 7/8 per cent., that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 per cent.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 33s. per 416 lbs., buyers, shipment this or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady; and Linseed at 36½s. per 416 lbs., same shipment to the same ports, market steady.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 19-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 31-64d. for December deliveries, and 4 15-32d. for April-May. The market closed firm; Surats dull; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent, to 8 7-16 cents; while March Futures were 9 points higher, at 8·35 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 43,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals and those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts	43,000	63,000	63,000
Two days' Receipts	80,000	110,000	107,000
Since 1st September	2,739,000	4,136,000	3,372,000

The largest business since the opening of the new season has been done in our local Cotton market to-day chiefly for account of the Mills, and at an advance of Re. 1 per candy, the feeling having been steady. The total purchases sum up 13,950 bales, of which exporters are credited with 1,500 bales, consisting of 250 ready new Bhusawal; 200 each of Warda, at Rs. 215; Khangaum, at Rs. 214½; and Karanja, at Rs. 213; and 100 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 205; besides contracts for 550 new Dhollera for March delivery, at Rs. 209-10. The 12,450 bales for account of lolal spinners is made up of contracts for 4,250 bales of Jalna Ginned for December-January delivery, at Rs. 214: 3,500 Barsee, January-February, at Rs. 222; 500 "Fine" Mowa, February-March, at Rs. 227; and 3,000 Dharwar, April-May, at Rs. 221; 500 ready new Khandwa, at Rs. 217; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 198½-200; 350 old Wudwan, at Rs. 210; and 150 of the same, at Rs. 207 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A moderate export business has been done in both these markets to-day; the tone of the former having been firm, and that of the latter steady; but prices in both are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday and Monday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,163	bales.
Wheat	8,169	cwts.
Linseed	3,213	,,
Gingellyseed	14,152	,,
Groundnuts	980	,,
Castorseed	3,313	,,
Rice	3,590	,,

FREIGHTS remain dull and lifeless, and a shade lower for early shipment.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair supply of the latter coming out; but for Bank Paper the enquiry has been very limited at 1s. 1 27-32d., at which only a moderate amount has been taken, ready and forward. From Calcutta we hear that rates there are firm; and, locally, also, we close firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 7-8d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 15-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·46½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been an active and advancing market to-day. Rates opened at 105 3-8 for cash, and 105 3-16 for the January account, and advanced to 105 11-16 and 105¼ in the two positions respectively; but at the close a decline of ¼ per cent. from these rates was quoted.

SHARES have again been very quiet and without movement in rates, the only change in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi Mill Scrip.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	29	11	1	41
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	8,973	3,051	71	12,098
Total for 22 weeks...	9,473	3,251	81	12,808
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	339	330	6	675
Per mile of Ry do.	20	19	.....	39
Total to corresponding date do.	8,081	4,812	57	12,950

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 35
Decrease to date ..... ,, 142

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,17,000	4,000	3,31,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	471	9	718
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	19,25,594	28,59,603	65,505	48,50,702
Total for 22 weeks...	20,35,594	30,76,603	69,505	51,81,702
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,710	2,19,489	3,721	3,25,920
Per mile of Ry do.	223	476	8	707
Total to corresponding date do.	19,30,162	27,83,632	99,586	48,13,440

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 5,080
Ditto to date ..... ,, 3,68,262

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th November, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	14,300	20	17,820
Or per mile of Railway	31	124	.....	155
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	57,798	1,96,975	1,152	2,55,925
Total for 22 weeks...	61,298	2,11,275	1,172	2,73,745
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,577	22,177	29	24,783
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	192	.....	215
Total to corresponding date do.	27,153	1,00,272	453	1,27,883

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 6,963
Increase to date ..... ,, 1,45,862

THE SHIP THAT FOUND HERSELF.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

The Second Part of this new story will appear in our issue of SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—December 6, at Dunmore House, The Luz, Madras, the wife of Captain G H Arbuthnot, Commandant, H E the Governor's Body Guard, of a daughter (still-born).
BATEMAN—November 29, at Saharanpur, the wife of H Jones Bateman, of a son.
HARVEY—December 3, at 7, Harris' Road, Pudupet, Madras, the wife of Alexander Edwin Harvey, Octacamund, of a daughter.
HEWETT—December 5, at Madras, the wife of Lieut J C Hewett, Dorset Regt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—CARNEGIE—December 4, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Alex Ferrier, Robert J Browne, Mining Engineer, Barakar, to Lorentza, youngest daughter of James Carnegie, Esq, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
JOHN—EHRHARD—December 3, at St John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev F E Cameron, Arthur W John, to Theodora Ehrhard.

DEATHS.

D'CRUZ—December 2, at the Presidency Hospital, Bridget D'Cruz, aged 60.
HALSE—December 4, at Jubbulpore, Winifred Agnes, fourth daughter of Th and Mary Halse, aged 2 years.
PETERS—November 28, at Sialkote, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr J F Peters, Commissariat Transport Department.
SETON-CHISHOLM—November 30, at Fyzabad, of enteric fever, Lieutenant, J H G Seton-Chisholm, 17th Bengal Infantry, aged 24 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1895.

WHATEVER opinions may be held as to the feasibility of the scheme put forward by "General" Booth and "Commissioner" Booth-Tucker for the formation of Indian Peasant Settlements, no one can deny that the economic evils which the plan is designed to mitigate are real and deep and are growing in intensity year by year. Under British rule the mass of the people adhere to those social customs which make mere boys and girls in their teens the parents of children for whom they are unable to provide. In the old days the absence of prudential restraints upon marriage was fully counterbalanced by the devastations of war, pestilence and famine, by the practices of infanticide and suttee, and the nefarious traffic of the hereditary worshippers of the bloody goddess Khali. Under the benign sway of Great Britain most of these causes of a high death-rate have disappeared, and of the two that remain—famine and pestilence—the former is being dispossessed by protective measures, and the latter by the unsparing application of all the medical and sanitary resources of the age. These measures for the preservation of human life have been accompanied by no corresponding sense of individual responsibility in the matter of early and improvident weddings. The result is that the people grow and multiply exceedingly and that the pressure on the soil is so great, that one-fifth of the people are in chronic want. At a moderate calculation the death-rate amongst the "submerged fifth" is from 40 to 60 per 1,000 per annum, and a large percentage of these deaths is directly traciable to insufficient food. These are facts based not on sentimental theories, but on official figures and deductions. It must not be supposed, however, that the population of India is in excess of its food-producing capabilities. There is land enough and to spare for the support of the whole population, and the reason that it does not so support them is that the distribution of the population is unequal. As Sir William Hunter remarks, "in some parts of India there are more husbandmen than the land can feed; in other parts vast tracts of fertile soil still await the cultivator. If the Indian races will only learn to migrate to tracts where spare land still abounds, they will do more than the utmost efforts of Government can accomplish to prevent famine." These evils have been acknowledged and deeply pondered over by successive Indian administrators, and have been the subject of many resolutions. At the present time one particular branch of the question—that of the indebtedness of the cultivating classes—is under the consideration of the Viceroy-in-Council and of the Provincial Governments. The latter have been asked to mature their individual suggestions and furnish full statements regarding the conditions that obtain in each province—an enquiry which will involve a full investigation of the past and present status of the agricultural classes. The Madras Government, anticipating to some extent these enquiries, in February, 1894, issued an order in regard to the proposed colonisation of a waste tract of land, about 20,000 acres in extent, in which they remarked: "If societies of philanthropic individuals could be found to take up the scheme and to provide for the outfit and keep of the immigrants until they become self-supporting and able to stand by themselves, there would be some prospect of success; left to themselves, there would be great danger of the immigrants or most of them falling back into the rank of day labourers. If the experiment could be tried under the favourable conditions above indicated, the Government would readily do all in its power to further the scheme."

It is in response to this invitation that Mr. Booth-Tucker has returned to India to organise a general scheme of immigration to waste tracts, in order to relieve the pressure on the congested districts. Apart from the admitted gravity of the evil with which the scheme seeks to scope, there are three reasons why a careful and unprejudiced hearing should be accorded to Mr. Booth-Tucker by the authorities and the public in general. In the first place, he has come out, not as a globe-trotter, ready to condemn any and everything that has been done by Government in the past to deal with this great economic problem, but as one who has an intimate acquaintance with India and its peoples, first as a successful Civilian officer, and next as a peripatetic preacher living amongst the people, and sharing their humble fare. He has thus had the unique experience of studying the agrarian question, both from the point of view of the high placed official and of the village ryot. In the next place, Mr. Booth-Tucker comes as the representative of a philanthropic agency whose self-denying efforts to relieve the distress prevailing in the large cities of Great Britain, although not fully answering the expectations set forth in "Darkest England and the Way Out," have been signally successful. No other organisation of the day has accomplished such great things in the sphere of philanthropic endeavour at so little cost, as that directed and inspired by "General" Booth. A third reason why Mr. Booth-Tucker's proposals should be carefully considered, is that already they have received the commendation of men who are acknowledged authorities on Indian subjects. When ex-Indian administrators of the eminence of Sir William Hunter and Sir Alfred Lyall join with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the one hand, and Mr. Bhownaggree, M.P., on the other, in supporting a method for partially solving the agrarian question, it may be safely assumed that the project has in it distinct elements of usefulness. The scheme has already been published in our columns, as well as an account of an interview with Mr. Booth-Tucker, so that the remaining space at our disposal will be better used in briefly examining some of the important points mentioned in the friendly criticisms already offered to the proposal than in any further explanation thereof. Sir Alfred Lyall congratulates Mr. Booth-Tucker, in that he clearly understands the many difficulties which inevitably underlie so important a project, and that he has no illusions but relies for success upon his knowledge of the people and upon hard work amongst them. Sir Alfred calls attention to a difficulty which in itself is enough to make the authors of the scheme shrink from the task they have laid out for themselves—that of the opposition of moneylenders. Fearing that the establishment of a village loan agency will be a serious encroachment on their own preserves, the money-lenders will be certain to bring to bear upon the cultivators indebted to them—and they are the great majority of the class—the strongest pressure possible to prevent them from migrating to the Settlements. Sir Edwin Arnold expresses a hope that the scheme will not be linked with any attempt to convert the natives to new religious views. It can scarcely be expected that so zealous a people as the Salvationists will abstain entirely from proselytising endeavour amongst the settlers. Indeed, so long as they do not take advantage of the situation to use any other methods than those they ordinarily employ, they may reasonably claim to carry on their missionary propaganda in the Settlements on the same lines as they adopt elsewhere. It would, however, be well for Mr. Booth-Tucker to give adequate assurances on this point, for neglect to do so might mean the failure of an experiment which depends for success on voluntary acceptance by a people peculiarly sensitive in regard to their religions, and who, moreover, are often extremely reluctant to migrate from the place of their birth.

The most useful and suggestive criticisms contained in the letters Mr. Booth-Tucker has brought with him from London, are those of Mr. Bhownaggree, M.P., whose warm approval of the project makes him all the more ready to discuss and criticise its details. While not committing himself to an acceptance of the estimated financial figures contained in the memorandum, the Member for Bethnal Green regards the project as simple and practical and capable of being tried with much prospect of success. His most noteworthy suggestion is that the proposed village settlements should be framed upon a purely business basis rather than a philanthropic one. If this is done, the estimates of Mr. Booth-Tucker will require complete reconstruction, for he is evidently relying upon obtaining the assistance of an unpaid or small paid agency such as a philanthropic society can alone supply. Mr. Bhownaggree points out that there is plenty of investors' money in India available, provided that Government will give a guarantee of four per cent. interest. But as in the case of railways so in the case of peasant settlements, a Government guarantee would mean Government supervision and control, and this would eventually mean the elimination of the very cheap agency which General Booth can provide more readily perhaps than any, other man. Mr. Booth-Tucker assured our representative the other day that what the Salvation Army can do at home in the way of feeding the indigent for £73, costs the Government, with its expensive system of poor law administration, £1,000. The variation arises almost entirely from the heavy expenses of poor law establishments. In India, the difference in cost between official and voluntary agency would not be so great in view of the cheapness of native labour, but it would be very considerable. If Government give the land free of taxes for a certain number of years—and this is presupposed in Mr. Booth-Tucker's estimate—they will presumably stipulate that no important new departures or changes shall be made in the scheme they accept without their sanction, and will also reserve the right of official inspection of the Settlements from time to time, and probably require an official audit of accounts. But that is as far as the Indian administrations can well go, unless they determine to take the matter out from Mr. Booth-Tucker's hands and establish a new department to work Settlements of the kind, entirely on official lines. The tendency of the administrative ramifications of the Government of this country to increase year by year is so great, that it is not to be expected Government will lightly embark upon such an undertaking, at least until voluntary effort has shown what can be done. But while Indian administrations may not undertake the work themselves there seems no reason, as Sir Alfred Lyall says, why they should raise any objection to a fair trial of the experiment. Many who have given the whole subject close attention, will share in Sir Alfred's hope that the Government may find it possible to give the scheme countenance and support so far as may be necessary to make a beginning.

Now that there is so much being said of the new petroleum motors, as applied to carriages, it may be as well to remind those of our readers who are interested in such matters that these motors have been for some years applied to boats. There is one advantage in the boats so fitted which is lacking in the road motors. The gases from the launch are discharged under water, and there is consequently no smell from the exhaust. It is strange to see the automobiles running down the Champs Elysees without horses, and with but little noise. They go very rapidly, and are in appearance like mail phaetons without horses. There seems to be no difficulty in guiding them, and they climb hills with ease. But there is a distinct smell of petroleum gas, a trail of invisible vapour, left in the passage of the carriage. In a street crowded with such carriages this would possibly become a nuisance. It is probable that improvements will do away with this inconvenience, but it is there. With the launches to which the invention is applied there is nothing of the sort, and the motor is one of the most simple and convenient it is possible to conceive. Once the lamp is lighted there is no further trouble till the petroleum is exhausted. The owner can sit in the stern with the tiller in his hand, light the lamp, and go ahead. The entire control is at his hand. By a touch he can go slow or fast, reverse or stop. The motive power needs no attention, nor does the fuel require to be replenished for several hours, and then the operation is performed without trouble. There is absolutely no danger, nor indeed is there any with the carriages. It is natural that petroleum launches should not have been seen in India, for they are, as are the carriages, a comparatively late invention. All new inventions take a long time to arrive in this country. When petroleum motors do make their appearance, however, we may be sure that they will come to stay. The absence of heat, of smoke and steam, the noiselessness and convenience of manipulation of these motors for all kinds of work, will commend them to every class. The electric launch, as one sees it on the upper reaches of the Thames, is a charming mode of locomotion, but it requires the erection of charging stations at intervals. It cannot, like the steam-launch and the petroleum launch, carry its own fuel. So far the application of these petroleum motors to boats seems more satisfactory than to carriages. The carriages look somewhat clumsy and heavy, as if they wanted horses. There is no reason why this should be; it is only a matter of mechanics. No one has that impression about the various cycles that are propelled by the rider. To see the automobiles in France, it appears almost as if the makers were afraid to construct a carriage differing from the ordinary phaeton drawn by horses, lest it should look too conspicuous. The horses take no notice of the motor at all, but neither do they of the bicycles with their "hooters" so universal in France, where the bell is not popular. We venture to predict that before the lapse of many years the petroleum carriage and the petroleum launch will be the general modes of locomotion in our harbours and on our roads. The little attention they require, the entire absence of expense when they are not actually in use, the small bulk of the machinery, their power and convenience in every way, will probably render them almost indispensable in the work of our streets and waterways, work now done by horses and steam machinery.

THE Brigade of Guards to which Prince Henry of Battenburg is attached for service in Ashantee, has been most carefully selected. We are told that the officers of the Army Medical Staff who selected them were most exacting as to the physique of those who offered themselves for active service. Men who were good marksmen and good marchers were nominated by their officers, but rejected by the medical officers. Indeed, says a London correspondent, it seems to some of the officers that the doctors have been ridiculously exacting. At first two battalions were requisitioned for volunteers, the 1st Scots and 2nd Grenadier Guards. The latter, however, since its return from Bermuda has lost not less than 300 time-expired men. At present, therefore, it contains comparatively few men who have seen five years' service. Consequently, as it was determined not to send out any but thoroughly seasoned soldiers, the 1st Grenadiers and 2nd Coldstreams were called upon to furnish contingents. Among these, as in the case of the other battalions, there was no scarcity of volunteers. The men, on the contrary, showed the keenest desire for active service, but many who would be certified as medically fit for duty in ordinary climates, could not pass medical inspection for work on the West Coast of Africa.

THE result of yesterday's balloting at the Chamber of Commerce, for Chairman of the Chamber for the year 1896, was that Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Company, was elected.

THE Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding at Bombay, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will proceed on Monday next to Santa Cruz on inspection duty, in connection with the annual course of musketry of the 21st and 22nd Bombay Infantry Regiments being carried out there.

THREE hundred Sikh soldiers have been picked out from different Sikh Regiments in India by Captain Barratt, 1st Sikhs, and Lieut. T. E. Scott, 3rd Sikhs, for service in British East

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, Dec. 9.

Major Toselli, with twelve hundred Native troops and twenty Italian officers, was surprised and surrounded by King Menelek's army, numbering twenty thousand, at Ambegeli.

General Arimondi, while advancing to relieve Major Toselli, was forced to retreat to Makalle.

After the battle, in which King Menelek lost heavily, three of Major Toselli's officers and three hundred men joined General Arimondi. The fate of the remainder is unknown.

CRUSHING DISASTER TO THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

Dec. 10.

Later advices from Abyssinia state that seventeen Italian officers and forty non-commissioned officers, besides a Mountain Battery, with Major Toselli, are supposed to have been massacred by King Menelek's forces at Ambegeli.

DESPATCH OF REINFORCEMENTS.

The Italian Government has ordered the despatch of reinforcements, numbering four thousand men, from Naples.

The Government has every confidence in General Baratieri, and the Italian positions, notably at Makalle, are strongly fortified and victualled in the event of a siege.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO VENEZUELA.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

An Ultimatum from the British Government to Venezuela has been finally delivered through the German Minister.

THE SAID PACHA AFFAIR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.

Said Pacha, who took refuge in British Embassy, returned home last evening.

GERMAN CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.

M. Biermann, German Consul at Apia (Samoa), has been appointed Consul at Bombay, in place of Herr von Syburg, translated to Algiers.

GERMAN MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

Dec. 10.

Baron von Derrecke has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in place of Herr von Koeller, lately resigned.

PRELIMINARY BUDGET ESTIMATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Preliminary Budget Estimates will shortly be prepared by the Financial Department of the Government of India.

Public Works Expenditure Estimates for 1895-96 will also be taken in hand by the Accountant-General at an early date.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT.

The Indian Evidence Act is to be amended, and the Administrations will be consulted.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE FRAUD.

At the Sessions, this morning, Juggobundhoo Roy and Raj Kristo Chatterjee, the two men accused of forgery and attempted fraud on the Oriental Life Office, pleaded guilty to all the twenty-two counts in the indictment. Sentence will be passed to-morrow.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. EASDON.

POONA, Dec. 10.

The funeral of the late Mr. Easdon took place, to-day, and was attended by a large crowd from the Railway, and other private friends. Dispensation being granted, a masonic funeral was accorded deceased, who was Pastmaster, St. Andrew's Lodge, Poona, and Officer, Scottish Grand Lodge. The scene at the graveside was a most impressive one. Deceased, whose wife died only ten months ago, leaves behind eight children, nearly all young, poorly provided for.

THE CONGRESS.

About twelve hundred delegates intend to come to the Congress up to the present, but it is thought that altogether one thousand five hundred will be present.

A STEAMER AGROUND IN PERIM.

RANGOON, Dec. 10.

Henderson's steamer Ava, homeward bound, is aground on a sandbank, about forty miles north of Perim. She is discharging her cargo, and is expected to get off uninjured.

THE MANDALAY-KUNLON RAILWAY.

It is announced that the first sod of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway will be cut on Thursday. Work is to be pushed on as fast as circumstances will permit, but it is expected, in consequence of the heavy nature of work in several places, especially across the Gokteik gorge, that the line will not open the whole length for the next four years.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here this afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goloconda arrived here day before yesterday evening.

NAPLES, Dec. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

H. M. S. Cossack, Marathon, and Bonaventure from Southward, arrived 8-55 a.m. and sailed 10-7 a.m.

COLOMBO, Dec. 10.

The Orient Line Mail steamer Orient, from Suez, arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia arrived at Marseilles on the 9th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera 3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 106 9-16

3 per cent. Reuter 101½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 117½ ex.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 59 7-8

Bar Silver 30 3-8

The sum of about £350,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 10.

There was not a very large attendance at the second day's regatta meeting. The Lancashire Band was in attendance. Mr. Lock was the Starter, in place of Mr. Selby. The finals take place to-morrow.

1ST RACE—"Senior Sculls"—¼ mile. 1st Heat. R C Bond vs L M R Deas.

L M R Deas	1
R C Bond	2

Mr. Deas won by one and a-quarter length.

2ND RACE—"Service Fours"—1 mile.

BRITISH MILITARY (Sappers and Miners.)

F S Garwood, 9st 10lbs
C E Baddeley, 11st
G Walker, 11st 9lbs } 1
G H Bolleau (str), 11st 3lbs
Cox—Gillespie, 9st

STAFF CORPS.

E H Fenn, 11st
K L W Mackenzie, 12st
P C R Barclay, 12st 8lbs } 2
E F Annand (str), 12st
Cox—A L Pillcau, 8st 7lbs

The Sappers and Miners' boat won by about three-quarter length, after a good race and an exciting finish.

BRITISH MILITARY. (K. O. Yorkshire L. I.)—Bye.

3RD RACE—"Scratch Eights"—¾ mile.

Taylor		Tod	
Robinson		Anderson	
Lock		Boulton	
Fernyhough		Atkins	
Hewat	1	O'Brien	2
Christie		Beckham	
Usborne		Jameson	
Str—Ayerst		Str—Woodward	
Cox—Mrs Ayerst		Cox—Mrs LeQuesne	

Some of Mr. Woodword's men rowed badly at the start, and the boat was stopped, Mr. Ayerst's boat winning as it liked.

4TH RACE—"Double Sculls"—¼ mile. Messrs. Fenn and Barclay vs Messrs. Kilkelly and Mackenzie.

Messrs. Kilkelly and Mackenzie	1
Messrs. Fenn and Barclay	2

Won easily by Messrs Kilkelly and Mackenzie.

5TH RACE—"Senior Sculls"—¼ mile. 2nd Heat. T P Dowdall vs G H Bolleau.

Mr. Dowdall was scratched.

6TH RACE—"Ladies' and Gentlemen's Double Sculls"—¼ mile.

Mrs Sinclair		Miss Dobbs	
R C Bond	1	L M R Deas	3
Cox—Miss Shuttleworth		Cox—Miss Shuttleworth	
Miss Lovell		Miss Kalberer	
Mr Annand	2	Mr Kalberer	4
Cox—Miss O'Sullivan		Cox—Miss Kalberer	

This was a good race, and had a good finish. It was won by one and three-quarter length; half-length separating second and third.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec. 7.

It has now been ascertained that the find of four rifles at the search made at the house of Viscount of Bardez at Camorlim was a pure invention of the troops, who thought it necessary to incriminate the Viscount by any means. There was not a single rifle in the house when the Viscount left it before the search was made. The rebellion has now been practically suppressed. It was expected that Martial law and the suspension of civil rights would be abolished, as there is no need of the penal legislation at the Velhas Conquistas; but nothing in that direction appears to be in contemplation, and the fear engendered by repressive rule continues to take hold of the people, many of whom continue to leave the country. It is believed that some 30,000 persons have left Goa on account of the recent troubles. There is only official communication with Nanuz, and nothing transpires to the outside world as to what is taking place there.

Messrs. Ismael Gracias and Felix Pereira, who were sent as a Special Committee to Damaun to report upon the Customs House Department, have been relieved of their posts in Goa—the former, Librarian of the Bibliotheca National, being substituted by Mr. Azario de Castro; and Mr. Pereira, Administrator of the Confraternities, being substituted by Lieutenant Lopes de Braganga. The new Municipal Commission of Ilhas is composed of the Count of Mahem (president), Lieutenant Pereira (vice-president), and Joaquim Antonio Lemos, Visnu Senoy Dempo, Pundlica Camotim, Caximo Ramji, and Govinda Sinoy Agricar, as members. The Native Christian element has been excluded from the Commission, which at other times contained a majority of them.

WELCOME TO ENGLISH DELEGATES TO THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THERE was a large and representative gathering of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association in the rooms of the Association, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. W. A. Chambers, in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, was voted to the chair. The members were assembled with the view of meeting Dr. Clarke, M.P., Mr. Caldwell, M.P., and Dr. McGregor, ex-M.P., who are on a visit to India. There was also present Mrs. Scatcherd, who takes considerable interest in the welfare of India and is well known as a keen politician. The three gentlemen originally intended to attend the coming Congress as delegates and to speak thereat. As, however, they have been obliged to change their programme of tour since their arrival in Bombay, they have given up the idea of attending the Congress.

Mr. Chambers having introduced the lady and the gentlemen to the meeting, Dr. Clarke made a short speech in which he spoke highly of the growth and expansion of Bombay and specially of its prosperity. Having been here for the third time he was immensely impressed with the growth of Bombay as a great manufacturing and industrial city. He then observed that he had come more to learn from the members than to say aught about Indian politics and the House of Commons. The last was well worked and hardly found time to pay any serious attention to Indian matters. The discussion of the Indian budget, he said, was a farce, and so it would be to the end of the Chapter, but a representative Association like the Bombay Presidency Association was a valuable medium of representing local and Imperial matters to Parliament—matters in which the Indian people were vitally interested.

Subsequently Mr. Wacha spoke on the several burning problems of the day specially on the agricultural one which was yearly causing great anxiety. The condition of the peasantry in almost all parts of India was, he declared, growing worse, while Government was simply trifling with the problem by spasmodic palliatives which did not radically cure the evil. The mischievous policy of land revenue enhancement was grinding down the ryots everywhere. Mr. Gharat gave specific instances of such enhancements from personal knowledge in Alibag. The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare gave typical instances of the confiscation of Khote rights in Devgad. Mr. Samarath traced the causes of the present indebtedness and impoverished condition of the peasantry.

Mr. Caldwell then gave his own views on agricultural depression in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Dr. Clarke thought the way of valuation of land was to adopt the principle of what is known in Ireland as Griffith's valuation or the Scotch tithe system. Mrs. Scatcherd then said a few words stating how deeply she felt for India and her impoverished millions, and expressed her deep and abiding sympathy with the people. Dr. Atmaram observed that India was happier under the administration of the East India Company than under the directing administration of the Crown.

After a vote of thanks to the distinguished visitors for their presence and for their expression of sympathy and valuable suggestions the meeting dispersed.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th December, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	10	2	24 p.m.	...	33
Suez	10	2	40 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 10th December, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	42	...	1
" Karachi	..	6	..	1
" Madras	...	27	..	2

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Conservative Working Men's Federation was held on Saturday afternoon at the Manchester Conservative Club for the purpose of taking steps to secure united action in urging on the Government the necessity of endeavouring to totally repeal the duties on cotton goods imported into India. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing regret that the duties had been imposed without taking into consultation the accredited representatives of the cotton trade of Lancashire, demanding the abolition of the duties, and calling upon Lord George Hamilton for a reply without further delay to the memorial presented to him by the textile industries of Lancashire. The action of the present Secretary of State upon this question was a good deal criticised, and it must be admitted that the Lancashire people have some reason to complain of his inconsistency. In the famous debate of February 21, Lord George Hamilton not only condemned the duties himself but assumed authority to speak on behalf of Lord Salisbury. "The views," he remarked, "which I myself held twenty years ago as to the impolicy of imposing cotton duties upon English goods I hold still, and the distinguished chief under whom I then had the honour of serving, Lord Salisbury, held those views and also holds them still." With this as his most recent and best-known utterance on the principles of Indian government, Lord George Hamilton was made Secretary for India. He then, when the general election came, made use of his own appointment, made use of his February speech, made use of the obviously suggested connection between the two in order to procure votes for his party's candidates in Lancashire. To Accrington, where he was asked to help to turn out Sir Joseph Leese, he wrote a canvassing letter in which he said: "My views on the extra duties are stated in a speech of mine I made this spring in the House of Commons and my appointment ought in consequence to help in your election." Lord George Hamilton gave it to be understood as plainly as a man could give anything to be understood without a formal written contract that if the Conservatives carried the day they would take these duties off, and no sooner had they carried the day then they made it plain that they were going to keep the duties on through the mouth of Lord George Hamilton himself. In view of the financial exigencies of India they could perhaps hardly do otherwise, but for all that there is some ground for the indignation which found vent at Saturday's meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Conservative Working Men. Mr. George Whiteley probably did not exaggerate the feeling of the meeting when he said that "they had been working for some time against the cotton duties, and if they were candid they must make the lamentable confession that up to the present their agitation had been entirely futile and ineffective." Bearing in mind the pledges which were given before the election and the use which was made of the mistakes made by the late Government, not only in regard to this particular matter but with reference to the currency question, such declarations cannot have been other than mortifying to Conservative speakers and listeners. Mr. H. Whiteley, M.P., urged that they ought to press Lord George Hamilton for an immediate answer to the question, what the Government were going to do, so that they might know before Parliament met and form a plan of campaign accordingly. If the answer of the Government was not satisfactory, they must make their voices heard in no uncertain way As an example of the extent to which one's view of facts can be perverted I may mention the speech of Mr. B. Melville, M.P., who said that while it had been, and was, absolutely necessary that the deficit on the Indian Budget should be met in some form or other, it was a peculiar hardship that it should have to be made good by one great industry only in this country. What was proposed, in fact, was that one of the industries of this country should be practically strangled to make up the deficiency in the finances of the Indian Government. One would think from this remark that the only market for the products of the Manchester mills was in India. Mr. Tomlinson, M.P., described as "a most pernicious doctrine" the theory that as a matter of State policy the Indian Government ought to be allowed to impose these duties, just as our self-governing colonies do in their own spheres. That doctrine, he declared brought into prominence the idea that the interests of England and of India were antagonistic. They should seek rather to show that the interests of England and India were identical, and that everything possible should be done to establish friendly commercial relations between the two countries. But are Mr. Tomlinson and his Lancashire friends going the right way to work to effect this ideal state of feeling? One remarkable feature of the meeting was the suggestion of the Marquis of Lorne contained in a letter to the chairman that Great Britain should help to pay the cost of the Chitral campaign as a means of getting rid of the duties. "We should," he wrote, "make it clear that we desire to help India in her financial difficulties. This should be done, not by giving Bombay a bounty against Lancashire, but by paying from imperial funds some of the military outlay India has made in Chitral campaign. We guarantee Indian railroads. Why not help India further on these lines, or by direct assumption of some of her naval and military expenditure? This would fall on all British taxpayers, and not, as the import duties do, on one trade and one part of this country only. There is no fear that any Viceroy could over burden on his own responsibility the British Treasury. The telegraph has long since changed the position of the Viceroy, and he and his Government are as much under the control of the Cabinet as is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland."

Exporters to the Far East are expecting that a good deal of confusion will arise from the multiplicity of silver dollars of different type east of the Indian Ocean. Already there are Mexican, Japanese, British, and French dollars in the market, and it has lately been proposed that a special dollars should be coined for the Philippine Islands. It appears, however, that the mercantile community of Manila has condemned the scheme on the ground that the Mexican dollar has taken too firm a hold in the commerce of the Far East to be driven out. Spain has previously made the attempt to substitute her own coins for the Mexican in the Philippines, and has failed. This does not seem promising of success for the new British dollar in obtaining currency but it must be remembered that the commercial prestige of Great Britain in the Far East is very much greater than that of any other Power.

It is well known that the new ships which Japan intends to order to increase her Navy will not, on account of the shipbuilding strike in the British yards, be all together put out to contract in this country, but that several of them will be built in Germany and elsewhere. Another example is now furnished of the results of the suicidal folly of the unions in allowing the strike to continue when there is a prospect of a great renewal of trade by the entrance of China as a buyer into the shipbuilding market. It is understood that the Government of Pekin has determined to buy a new Navy, in place of that which was destroyed by Japan in the late war, and Captain Maclure has been commissioned to place some extensive orders among shipbuilders. It is evident that in the present disturbed condition of the trade the Chinese Government will be thoroughly justified in hesitating to place all its orders in England, for if the men are going to strike for higher wages whenever they think that business is improving, it will be impossible to rely on contracts being finished within the specified time, and the Chinese will naturally turn to foreign yards, where they can make certain of getting their work done. If China really means to renew her fleet, the orders will, of course, be spread over a long term of years, and might bring prosperity to the shipbuilding trade for a long time to come. Some of the Japanese orders have now been lost, and it will be madness if the Chinese commissions are also to be turned away from this country. It is to be hoped that this miserable strike will be terminated before it is too late, and that the unions will not persist in the madness of cutting off their nose to spite their face. Some observers believe this is the last chance the trade will have of retaining its pre-eminence among the shipbuilders of the world.

A much more cheerful tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday and the hopes of those interested in markets generally have once again revived. There were two or three reasons for the changed condition, but the main cause was the cessation of forced sales for Paris accounts. It appears that one of the largest operators on the Paris Bourse had an immense speculative position for the rise open, not only in several foreign Government securities but also in mining shares, and it was selling for his accounts that so depressed market earlier in the week. The announcement, however, that powerful group had been formed to relieve him of his commitments in international securities, more particularly Italian, Turkish stocks, and Ottoman Bank shares, and that he himself would be able to carry his position in mining securities, entirely changed the aspect of markets, and a general recovery in prices was established. Once again the operators are breathing more freely. Owing to the recent upwards movement in the value of money in the open market, the bill brokers and discount houses yesterday announced an advance of ½ per cent. in their allowances for money deposited with them, the rates now being ½ per cent. for money at call, and 1 per cent. for money at notice. Although there are no signs at present of a considerable rise in the value of money, operators are anticipating a more profitable business than they have recently been doing, and at the moment indications point in that direction. While general complaint has been made of the unprofitable rates current throughout the year the volume of business has been large, and as evidencing this the *Chronicle* gives some interesting figures. Yesterday's return issued by the London Bankers' Clearing House showed an aggregate for the week of nearly £195,500,000. This is not only the largest aggregate of this year, but is larger than that of any one week for some years past. For the forty-seven weeks of this year the aggregate of the London bankers' clearings is £6,874,002,000, as compared with £5,697,544,000 in the corresponding period of 1894. The amount of the cheques drawn and passed through the Clearing House in Lombard-street has, therefore, this year exceeded last year's aggregate by the immense sum of £1,176,500,000. This is to some extent due to the big business in mining securities, the payments on Stock Exchange pay-days having increased by 44 per cent.; but the trade movement has also been heavier.

The mills of justice sometimes grind slowly in this country but they grind exceeding by small. On Wednesday the first Liberator trial terminated in the conviction of Jabez Balfour, Theobald, and Brock and in the disagreement of the jury with reference to Dibley. Sentence on the defendants whom the jury found guilty was postponed pending the question of the second indictment against Balfour. There is no need to dwell on the question of the apportionment of guilt between the several defendants. The bad pre-eminence, of course, belongs to Balfour. He was the originator of the scheme, the central figure in the group of companies, the man whose name and credit more than anything else induced the public to come forward and subscribe. Even if his apology for his flight could—which it cannot—be accepted as an explanation of his conduct, where is the justification of all the nefarious transactions from 1887 onwards before he had a contested election on his hands? The truth is that so far as Balfour was concerned the case was practically as undefended on the merits as it was void of a single mitigating circumstance. Acute as is the misery which the Liberator crash has caused, the situation now is not unrelieved by consoling considerations. In the first place, the public desire for vengeance on the authors of it—a desire not only natural in itself but resting upon principles which lie at the very foundation of criminal law—has been satisfied. In the second place, at however frightful an expenditure of human suffering, the Liberator case has once more enabled the law to demonstrate the fact that it is powerful and penetrating enough to track fraudulent directors through any labyrinth of makeshifts in which they may enfold themselves and drag them forth to condign punishment. And yet again, this painful episode in the modern industrial history of England has done much to quicken the national conscience, and in particular the conscience of those who make and administer our laws, in regard to the necessity for such legislative reform and strictly judicial interpretation of the company law as will render such devastating frauds rarer for the future because more certain of detection.

The latest pamphlet of the series issued by the Gold Standard Defence Association is entitled "The Working of Bimetallism in the United States" and is from the pen of Lord Playfair. Our American kinsmen frequently complain that their affairs are quite misunderstood in this country, and they will probably find in Lord Playfair's pamphlet another justification for the charge. Lord Playfair tells us, in effect, that the contention that the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio maintained the parity of the two metals is erroneous, because the relative quantities of the two metals in circulation varied, or, as he expresses it, "the coinage alternated." Now no bimetallists, either in the United States or anywhere else, have ever denied that under a system of bimetallism at a merely national as distinct from a common international ratio such alternations have taken place. It is quite true, moreover, that the American Government which had previously adopted the ratio of 15 to 1 changed it to 16 to 1 in 1834, the French ratio, being meanwhile maintained at 15½ to 1; and it is equally true that in the United States during the period before 1834 gold tended to disappear from circulation, whilst after 1834 silver tended in the same direction. But Lord Playfair supposes that these facts prove that monetary legislation was powerless, and that the movements of the metals were governed, not my Mint laws, but by "Commercial value." If this phrase has any meaning at all, it implies that the Mint valuations were made futile by the demand of the gold and silver smiths for one or the other metal. Now Lord Playfair's own pamphlet shows that the alternate movements of the metals were determined simply and solely by monetary laws. If we assume that the alternations were due to the demand of the smiths, then we must infer that the smiths manufactured gold or silver articles alternately, not in accordance with the demand of their customers, but in deference to slight modifications in the American Mint ratio; for, as Lord Playfair himself states, those modifications were followed by changes in the flow of the metals. Such a conclusion would, of course, be absurd. The facts are that the influence was exclusively a monetary one, and that the French ratio persistently dominated the American ratios in consequence of the fact that America was a debtor country. The American remitted gold or silver alternately because he found that under one American ratio the gold dollar made more francs than the silver dollar, and under the other American ratio the silver dollar made more francs than the gold dollar, and he required francs in order to pay his European debts. Had the American and French ratios been identical gold or silver would have served the American debtor equally well.

A ROME correspondent writes: For a certain time rumours and tales have been in circulation as to the miracles which were being performed by the Madonna of Petrignano, a small shrine near Assisi. Crowds of peasants gathered, throwing to the Madonna all the little money they had, while a certain young man called Giovannino, in agreement with the priests of the place, was the mediator. Last night a police officer arrived at the shrine, where over 1,000 peasants were gathered. His kindly words exhorting them to leave being without effect, he commanded them in the name of the law to disperse. The crowd did not move, and answered with cries of "Long Live the Sacred Family." The officer summoned a squad of mounted gendarmes, and the crowd dispersed. The young mediator, after a medical examination, was consigned to a lunatic asylum.

THE monument to Garibaldi in Milan looks better than was expected. The bronze figure on horseback has a calm and resolute aspect. He is unsheathing his sword, and wears the traditional poncho and Hungarian cap. He is represented as he looked when in the prime of life, during the campaign of 1860. The horse is a majestic animal. To right and left are two bronze groups: "Revolution" leaning on a lion, and "Liberty" sheathing her sword after having conquered the tiger, symbolising Tyranny, which lies at her feet. All round the grey granite base of the monument are placed shields inscribed with the names of Garibaldi's principal victories. The inscription is simply "To Giuseppe Garibaldi—Milan."

NOTES FROM RADHANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RADHANPUR, Dec. 8.

COLONEL JACKSON, the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, left this, yesterday, after a stay of more than a week. He goes back to Palanpur. Generally the annual visit of the Political Superintendent to this part of his charge takes place about Christmas time. But special circumstances, it seems, brought the Colonel to Radhanpur this season much earlier and with a very limited establishment. One reason why he came in a hurry was, perhaps, his anxious desire to know for himself in what condition of health H. H. the Nawab was. The recent retirement of the Dewan might have been another reason. As to his Highness' health, the accounts in Palanpur were of a conflicting, not to say opposite, character. By some interested parties a report was spread that all was over with his Highness. Other reports gave a totally different account. They were to the effect that the Nawab was slowly but steadily improving in health. Colonel Jackson decided to see the Nawab personally and ascertain for himself how matters really stood. Accordingly, he started from Palanpur and arrived here on the morning of the 25th November, and had an audience of his Highness lasting for about half-an-hour. The visit, I am glad to say, dissipated at once the wrong impressions on his mind, created by the ugly reports afloat. The Nawab, though certainly weak and unable to bear great mental exertion, appears to have lost none of his usual vigour and strength of mind. His Highness is in the full possession of his faculties, he holds his usual Cutcheri (court) every evening, when his officers of State and others go to pay their respects to him. This gradual improvement from day to day is due, I am glad to say, to the able and skilful treatment of Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, who is specially employed by the State. The tenacity of life his Highness exhibits is something really wonderful. The fact is that, unlike many Mahomedan princes, the Nawab is sinzularly free from the vices to which they are found to be generally addicted. The pity of it is, that his Highness was for a long time put under the treatment of Hakims and quack doctors, favourites of the court officials. For this the late Dewan, it appears, was in no small degree responsible. When under skilled treatment, like that of Dr. Nariman, it was plainly visible that the Nawab got better; when placed under the treatment of Hakim Chota Saheb, he got sensibly worse. The Nawab saw this and set his face against Hakims. His Highness insisted upon Dr. Nariman remaining in attendance upon him till he recovered. Ever since that time his Highness has been showing symptoms of improvement. The cares of the State, however, appear to have told upon him no less severely than physical debility. Medical skill and science can deal with physical ailments, but they can hardly relieve a Royal patient from the effects of cares and anxieties, working upon his mind under a due sense of responsibility in regard to the management of his State. Of late the Nawab had begun to feel that unfair advantage of his invalid condition was taken by those charged with the executive duties of the administration. For instance, he found that he was ignored and treated as a mere cipher by his Dewan, Mr. Bawanya, when the annual administration reports, instead of being made directly to him as the responsible ruler of the State, were addressed to others without his knowledge or permission. The last Administration report was issued only a few months back; there was no immediate necessity, therefore, for the preparation, issue, and publication during an abrupt period of the middle of the year of a five years' retrospect of the Radhanpur Administration by Mr. Bawanya without the Nawab's authority or sanction of any kind. You may conceive his Highness' surprise and regret on learning that this retrospect, which blew the Dewan's own trumpets, praised his Highness' "noble policy of unnecessary non-interference in the administrative work." The retrospect awakened him to the awful mischief which the "noble policy" had been doing. His Highness saw that his Dewan was aspiring to some thing higher than his present position—was, in fact, bidding for the powers of a sole administrator, should anything happen to him. The timely awakening of the Nawab to such a proceeding on the part of his Dewan, coupled with other reasons of State, left the Nawab no alternative but to accept Mr. Bawanya's resignation. No one was prepared, however, to find that Mr. Bawanya's resignation would be followed by a series of surprises. The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Ganpatrao Sakharam, an officer next in rank to the Dewan, left the town abruptly at dead of night on the 22nd of last month. A number of suits, civil and criminal, have been filed by this man's creditors in the local courts. Meanwhile, Mr. Ganpatrao came back during the stay of Colonel Jackson. All the circumstances connected with the Revenue Commissioner's sudden leaving came to the notice of the Political Superintendent. The Revenue Commissioner has, I understand, tendered to the Darbar a written apology in which he begs his Highness' pardon, for, to use the words of the apology, "having taken rupees three thousand out of the Darbar moneys advanced to me in account for distribution by way of salaries and wages to the village establishment (fiam kharach) and applied the amount to my own private use; for having left for Ahmedabad through fear of prosecution on this and other charges of bribery, in which cases will be brought against me; and for having sent false telegrams to your Highness and the Political Superintendent—for these wrongful acts I feel bitter repentance, and pray that your Highness will have mercy upon me and extend your gracious pardon to me for any and every such wrongful act and misdeed on my part in order that I may be saved from disgrace in my old age. Your Highness is my Ma-Bap and will, I am sure, grant me forgiveness, looking not to my acts, but to your own innate greatness." The Revenue Commissioner left this for Ahmedabad for the second time. Another official, the head of the Raj Kharach office (State expenditure office) left on six months' leave without pay. The Superintendent of Police who has been described by the late Dewan in his retrospect as "a gentleman of considerable and ripe experience," but who during the nine months has never moved out into the districts, and whose diary of daily work is a blank, pure and simple, has left on one month's leave without pay. The Public Works engineer applied for leave, but has not been allowed to go until the submission of his accounts, which are in a muddled state. Thus the fabric of administration reared up by the late Dewan has crumbled to pieces by one official after another either disappearing from the State or leaving its service on one pretext or another, no sooner Mr. Bawanya turns his back.

THE politics of the hour in France have overshadowed an event that is not altogether without interest to this country. The Islands of Huahine and Bora Boro have been annexed by France. Rocky beds rise with irregular monotony out of the depths of the ocean, and their slow annexation by the greater Powers does not agitate the pulse of the civilized world much. Huahine and Bora Boro are part of the Society Islands. A glance at the map will show their position to be one of importance They lie midway between Australia and South America, and command the direct route between South America on the one hand and Australia, Java, and India on the other. England and France, by an engagement signed in 1847, agreed to exercise no political influence in the Leward Islands. Now this engagement came to an end in 1887, so fresh negotiations were necessary. The result of these was that, for concessions in the New Hebrides, great Britain gave France a free hand in respect to the leeward islands. France bided her time till 1894, when M. Chantemps, the late Minister for the Colonies, sent M. Chesse, the late Governor of the French Settlements in Oceania, on a mission to the Sovereigns of Huahine and Bora Boro. The news that has just come to hand reports the success of the mission. These two islands are now annexed to France. The diamond square of French influence, set between the 158th and 153th degree longitude and the 5th and 30th of latitude, is now completed.

A VIENNA correspondent telegraphs: A remarkable incident took place in one of the elegant restaurants here A few evenings ago a workman who entered the restaurant and ordered a glass of beer was refused the same, first by a waiter and then by the landlord himself. A group of gentlemen seated at a table near hereupon invited the man to sit with them, and ordered his beer for him. The landlord then insulted the whole group, and a regular scandal followed. On Sunday afternoon two hundred workmen entered the restaurant in small groups, between two and three, and though they ordered only one glass of beer each, they stayed until night, occupying every seat and every table so that no one else could get a place. Before they left they sang the "Song of Work" in chorus. The proprietor of the restaurant to whom this was a lost Sunday, has since been to the workmen's paper, and declared that he was ready to give any kind of satisfaction to the aggrieved workman.

A QUAINT story is told by Miss Mary Anderson in the *North American Review* of her first and only appearance in the *role* of Hamlet:—

One night the family were surprised to see me enter the parlour enveloped in one of Dr. Griffin's army cloaks. I was scowling tragically, and at once began the speech:—

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damned?
my version being,
Angels and *minstrels* of grace defend us!
Be thou a spirit of health or *goblin's dame?*

The latter innovation was made to evade having on my conscience so sinful a "swear" as damned.

THE DHULIA RIOT CASE APPEAL.

A DHULIA correspondent writes:—The appeal in the above case preferred by the five accused came on for hearing at Dhulia, on Friday last, before the District Judge. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Dadachandji, High Court pleader, appeared for the appellants, while Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, with the Public Prosecutor at Dhulia, represented the Crown.

The counsel for the accused, in opening his address, said it had been admitted by the lower court that the 1st of September last, when the alleged riot took place, was "a burra day" of the Mu-salmans, and that it had not been attempted to show that the number assembled in Mullas' mosque was unusual, also admitted by the magistrate to be held in special reverence by the Dhulia Mahomedans on that day. And 4 p.m. was an hour when they would as a rule attend the mosque for prayers on such a day. Counsel submitted that on the day in question the Mahomedans assembled in Mullas' mosque were without the least criminal intention, as was proved by their conduct, not only previous to and contemporaneous with the alleged rioting, but also subsequent thereto. In the first place, the magistrate had made quite unjustifiably most of a circumstance alleged to have taken place two months previously, viz., an alleged small attempt at a riot in the mosque, frustrated by the Collector cleverly chaining the doors from outside. If it was really so, it was a very important matter, and ought to have been proved by clear evidence by the prosecution. On the contrary, it was first referred to only by the Mamledar in his re-examination, though no question was put to him in the cross-examination, and was not mentioned by the Collector in his evidence, nor was there any proof of that alleged previous attempt at riot. Coupling this circumstance, though not proved, with an alleged removal of the doors from the mosque previous to the riot, the magistrate thought these facts proved preparation on the part of the Mahomedans for the riot. But there was no proof of the alleged removal of the doors also. The Collector swore he did not expect a small disturbance on the day in question, to which police witnesses had sworn that they observed nothing unusual about the mosque. This would be impossible, if such a serious step by way of preparation had been taken by the Mussalmans and came to the knowledge of the authorities, and specially the Mamledar Magistrate. Not only was this preparation not proved, but the conduct of the Musalmans was till the end of a parific and lawful character. The Mamledar swore: "I heard at Tekchand's house what I have heard before, that it was not the custom for the procession to pass the mosque, and I went at about 4 o'clock to tell the Collector this." The same evidence was given by other witnesses for the Crown. Contrary therefore as the order of the police was, that the "Ganpati" procession should pass by the Mullas' mosque, to the immemorial usage and custom of the town, the Mahomedans had done nothing prior to the day of disturbance to show their dissatisfaction with it by speaking against the order or taking any steps to have it set aside. Not only this, but the very day in question when the Collector came to the mosque, only peaceful representations were made to him. He said: "To the best of my recollection I told the Musalmans the order had been given and no change could be made. . . . I think Makhan (No. 1) was the only man who objected." And, again, the Collector swore: "To the best of my knowledge and belief that man wanted to pull me further. He did not touch any part of my body before I could get hold of him. There were several other Musalmans near me then. Another man (perfectly unknown) hit at my head. No man to the best of my recollection helped to pull. They could have easily helped to pull me." If the Musalmans were dissatisfied with the orders of the authorities, undoubtedly such would not have been their conduct towards the Collector.

Coming to the different stages of the disturbance enumerated by the magistrate, counsel referred to the alleged swarming upon the wall of the Musalmans, shouting out "din, din" and brandishing of sticks by them. As to this the Collector says: "Between the time I went there till fifteen minutes afterwards, no stones were thrown and no one rushed out. For about five minutes out of fifteen, men were on the wall brandishing sticks." The magistrate holds: "I regard it as proved that these Musalmans swarming upon the wall was the first stage or incident in the disturbance" . . . It appears then that the Collector, Inspector, Chief Constable, and Mamledar, all went close to the door, where were some of the accused. . . . This was the second stage. The third stage seems to have consisted of a conversation with accused No. 4 about his stick, which he refused to give him, and while he made no attempt to take force. He says: "Accused Nos. 1, 4, and 5 told me, I think, that it was their big day." The counsel submitted it was impossible any unlawful assembly could have been formed, and noticed by the Collector and the other officials, before the Collector had the above conversations with some of the accused. Because if it had, the tone and the nature of those conversations, assuming as it ought to be assumed, that the Collector and other officers were men of ordinary sense and prudence and in possession of their senses at the time, would have been perfectly different. He would either have rebuked or remonstrated with or held out threats of arrest and punishment to the Musalmans. Neither he nor the other officials would have stood

number of sticks was found in the mosque compound, and said they were taken to the mosque with a sinister object. (Thereupon the court sent for them, and found that several of them were merely ornamental sticks, and many of them were small pieces of firewood, and a few could be considered dangerous.) The counsel for the Crown contended that it was the duty of accused Nos. 2, 3, and 5 to have retired into the mosque, where the prayers were being recited, as soon as they found their co-religionists swarming upon the walls and brandishing sticks, and that, not having done so, they were rightly convicted. Mr. Jardine having concluded his speech at about 1-30 p.m., the court took time to consider its judgment. It is "de die per diem" from Monday to Wednesday.

OBITUARY.

MR. G. A. SALA.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY SALA, journalist and author, was the son of an Italian gentleman who married a favourite English singer of West Indian extraction. He was born in London in 1828, was brought up with a view to following art as a profession, but quitted it for literature, and became a constant contributor to "Household Words." He was an extensive and regular contributor to the "Welcome Guest," the founder and first editor of the "Temple Bar Magazine," for which he wrote the stories of "The Seven Sons of Mammon," and "Captain Dangerous," afterwards republished as separate works; wrote for several years in the "Illustrated London News," the Hogarth papers in the "Cornhill Magazine," and a story entitled "Quite Alone," for "All the Year Round," which appeared in a separate form in Nov. 1864. He also wrote "Echoes of the Week" in a syndicated form. He went as special correspondent for the "Daily Telegraph" to the United States in 1863, and on his return, at the close of 1864, published the result of his observations under the title of "America in the Midst of War." He wrote, in 1864, a series of graphic letters for the "Daily Telegraph" from Algeria, during the Emperor's visit to that colony, and revisited Algeria and Morocco in 1875. In 1870 Mr. Sala was at Metz and in Eastern France as war correspondant for the "Daily Telegrph." After witnessing the fall of the Empire in Paris on Sept. 4, he went to Rome to record the entry of the Italian army into the Eternal City. In Jan. 1875, he again visited Spain on the occasion of the entry of Alfonso XII.; on his return in April he was despatched to Venice to describe the "fetes" consequent on the interview of the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel, and he afterwards published his impressions under the title of "Two Kings and a Kaiser." In Dec., 1876, he again visited Russia as special correspondent for the "Daily Telegraph"; and travelling from St. Petersburg to Moscow, proceeded thence to Warsaw, and subsequently traversed the length of the Empire to observe the mobilisation then in progress of the Russian army; ultimately reaching Odessa and Constantinople by the Black Sea, in time for the opening of the Conference on the Eastern Question. His best-known works, in addition to those already mentioned, are "How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser," published in 1858; "Twice Round the Clock," and "Journey Due North: a Residence in Russia," in 1859; "The Baddington Peerage," "Looking at Life," and "Make your Game, a Narrative of the Rhine," in 1860; "Ducth Pictures, with some Sketches in the Flemish Manner, in 1861; "Accepted Addresses," "Ship Chandler, and other Tales," and "Two Prima Donnas and the Dumb Poor Porter," in 1862; "Breakfast in Bed," and "Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous," in 1863; "After Breakfast," Pictures done with a Quill, and "Quite Alone," in 1864; "Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route," in 1865; "From Waterloo to the Peninsula," in 1866.; "Notes and Sketches of the Paris Exhibition" in 1868; "Rome and Venice," and "Wat Tyler, M. P., a burlesque," in 1869; "Under the Sun: Essays mainly written in Hot Countries," in 1872; "Paris Herself Again; and "America Revisited," in 1882; "A Journey Due South," 1885; a description of a visit to Australia in that year was published in the "Daily Telegraph," under the title of "The Land of the Golden Fleece." Mr. Sala started a weekly paper, in May, 1892, under the title of "Sala's Journal," to which he and Mrs. Sala were constant contributors. The paper recently ceased to appear. Mr. Sala's autobiography was published early in 1895.—"Men and Women of The Time."

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

THE report of St. Joseph's Convent School, Bandra, for the year 1895, is a follows:—

We bring to a close the proceedings of the present year, by a short report of the school. Our institution reckons 589 pupils, viz.—143 boarders, 245 day-scholars, and 201 girls in the orphanage, on the whole, 28 pupils more than last year. Boarders admitted during the year 36; boarders left during the year 37; day-scholars admitted during the year 50; day-scholars left during the year 28; children admitted into the orphanage 41; and children left the orphanage 43. The Educational Inspector, Mr. J. Oliver, inspected our schools on the 18th September, and was quite pleased, both with the European and English-teaching schools. As it would be too long to enter into a detailed account of each standard, we here subjoin the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Oliver's report:—

THE EUROPEAN SCHOOL.

"This school possesses an excellent building, and a very ample supply of furniture, maps, etc., there is also a very good museum attached to the school, in which scientific instruction is imparted. The children are also taught singing and physical drill, in both which branches of instruction they excel. Great attention is also paid to good manners, and the manners of all the children are very courteous. I may state, in conclusion, that I am of opinion that this school continues to maintain the high reputation for discipline, order, and general efficiency, which it acquired in past years."

ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOL.

"The girls, of this branch of the Convent school, are taught drilling and cookery, and instruction is also imparted in other braches of knowledge, which will be very useful to the girls in the special sphere of life to which they belong. The English-teaching school is a very useful institution, as it imparts instruction to a great number of poor children and orphans, who would find it very difficult to obtain any instruction unless they were able to join a school of this kind. The same good manners, which characterize the European school, are also seen in the English-teaching school. I may state, in conclusion, that, though the English-teaching school is conducted on somewhat different principles to the European school, it is quite as efficient as the latter institution. The general arrangements for the comfort of the children are also excellent." We have always taught our children of the orphanage cooking, but have only succeeded lately in opening a new kitchen for the training of our boarders, in this most essential branch of female education. We are thankful to say that our children have enjoyed good health during the year, and their conduct has been very satisfactory. The greater number of boarders and children of the orphanage left the institution with the intention of being settled in life, and several of our grown up girls were married from the institution. We have the consolation of still corresponding with many of our dear children who were married from the school in former years, and are now living in different parts of India. In conclusion, we offer our most hearty thanks to our revered Pastor, Archbishop Dalhoff, and to Government for so kindly helping our institution; we also thank Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, who is always ready when his services are required. Our greatful thanks are due to the generous subscribers to the Prize and Christmas Treat Fund for our poor children. Children who have come to school after the 8th June, or whose attendance has been irregular are not entitled to a prize. The school will re-open on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1896. The boarders are expected to return on the 6th. Parents are requested to send their children in time for the re-opening of the school. We must not omit to mention that our village evening school, in which the Christian doctrine and singing in Mahratti are taught to about 120 children, continues to give us much satisfaction; the children are docile, intelligent, and on the whole, well-behaved.

SR. THEODORINE,
Dec. 3. Sup. F. de la C

FROM Sheerness a correspondent writes that the Cleopatra, having returned home from the West Indies, is to be prepared for service with the Training Squadron, and he asks how it is that while this ship is only thought fit for such duty an equally obsolete craft has been sent to Pacific. The Comus he describes as the most wonderful mixture of ancient and semi-modern equipment that he has seen leave that port for some time. Her guns consist of ten 6 in. breechloaders of old pattern, four mounted on a Vavasour's central pivot system in sponsors, and the remainder on the broadside on a system which will not admit of the guns being secured with the muzzles clear of the port or fore and aft, and which therefore must block the gangways considerably. She has no steam wheel but an ordinary hand wheel, such as was used at Trafalgar, under the break of the poop and fitted with hide wheel ropes. In the canning lower on the fore bridge are torpedo-directors, but the torpedoes are mark I., a pattern now quite obsolete. There is no steam capstan, and the bower anchors are not balanced so that they have to be catted and fished on the system Noah used in the Ark. Her complement includes sixty ordinary seamen and twenty-eight boys, with only thirty A. B.'s, and as they cleared her out of Sheerness just nine days after commissioning it will probably take her all her time to shake down before she gets on her station. This is a queer kind of a vessel which has just started for perhaps a six years' spell of duty abroad in the present year of grace. A nice up-to-date fighting ship she will be in 1901.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India in the Military Department, proposes to spend during the next official year, 1896-97, and annually thereafter if the finances of the empire will permit, a sum of one lakh of rupees for camps of exercise and instruction in the four commands, so that it will not be necessary in future for special application to be made for grants for the purpose indicated.

MR. HERBERT EDWARD WHITE, who has for many years held the post of British Consul at Tangier, has been promoted to the Diplomatic Service, and has received the appointment of Second Secretary to the British Legation in Morocco.

"THE Second Mrs. Tanqueray," which, at Copenhagen and Christiania, was not fortunate as to the actresses necessary to the interpretation of the title role, has had better luck at Stockholm, where, at the Wasa Theatre, Madame Julia Haakansson, by her brilliant impersonation of Mrs. Tanqueray, has procured for the drama a (from a northern point of view) considerable run; it has already had thirty representations.

THE Queen had an unlucky journey from Balmoral to London. During the drive to Ballater Her Majesty's favourite collie leaped from the carriage, and, getting underneath the wheels, it was run over and killed on the spot. At Ferryhill Junction, near Aberdeen, the Queen summoned Princess Louise to join her in the day saloon, and Her Royal Highness left the carriage in which she had travelled from Ballater in order to do so. There is no platform at the point where the Royal train drew up in order to change engines, so a flight of steps was placed on the line in order to give the Princess access to the saloon. Her Royal Highness having made the ascent of the steps, miscalculated the distance to the door of the saloon, and she stumbled and fell upon her knees. The Queen's Highland servant, who was assisting the Princess in the climb, had taken her firmly by the hand, or she would have fallen back on the line, and might very likely have been fatally injured. As it was, the Princess having fallen heavily on her knees, was unable at once to regain her feet, and she literally crawled on her hands and knees into the saloon. The Queen was much startled and frightened by the episode. Another mishap was an accident near Gartsherrie, which delayed the Royal train for half an hour.

THE *Rangoon Times* of December 3, writes:—A Burman discovered his niece in a house of ill-fame last night, the girl who is 19 years of age, having been sold to a woman in Mandalay by her loving husband. She was disposed of to another woman of the same class in Rangoon, and the police are apparently unable to take any action under the circumstances as they stand at present. The girl declares she has no objection to her present way of life; she is of age, and the woman with whom she is living holds a document which states that the girl owes her Rs. 150, and agrees to live with her until she has worked it out. As the girl refuses to lay any complaint the police are powerless to move in the matter.

THE *Spectator* tells a story of absent-mindedness relating to an Irish judge no longer on the bench. On the occasion of a "Bar dinner" he went upstairs to dress but did not reappear. The company sat patiently for some time, till at length, just as their hunger was getting the better of their manners, and an emissary was being despatched to hunt up the missing judge, his lordship appeared, and explained with many apologies that, imagining he was retiring for the night, he had undressed and got into bed. After an hour's snooze it suddenly struck him that he had not yet dined, on which he hurried down to his guests.

A PARIS correspondent says; Reports from the Vosges state that an extraordinarily heavy fall of rain occurred there this morning. The Moselle rose six feet at Epinal in a few hours, and the low lying portion of the town was turned, as correspondents say, into a lake, dwellers being unable to leave their houses. Pieces of furniture, timber, and dead cattle were floated down the streets. From 9 a. m. the flood began to abate, the rain, however, still continuing to fall. A dyke of the Eastern Canal burst at 5 a. m. at Fontenoy-le-Chateau, a reach a mile and a quarter long emptying itself and flooding the village. No casualties are reported. The Moselle continued to subside in the afternoon. The railway embankment at Thiefosse on the Remiremont-Cornimont line was carried away, while at Nomexy the Eastern Canal burst its banks in three places at the same weak spots which gave way in the great Bouzey catastrophe.

DR. BUSBY, of flogging fame, died in 1695, and the bicentenary of his decease was celebrated on Monday by a service in the Abbey, and the display of such personal relics as can be got together. These are few, and it is remarkable that we know little of the man himself beyond a few not too complimentary legends. Yet he must have possessed moral and intellectual qualities of no mean order, for the face in Bird's noble statue betokens a thoughtful and refined nature, tinged, perhaps, with some asceticism; whilst, to steer the school safely through five-and-fifty stormy years, beginning in 1640, required more than common prudence and tact. To posterity, however, (says the *St. James's Gazette*), he has merely been handed down as the first of flogging head masters, Keate of Eton, his only rival in the use of the birch, being the last. His renown in this capacity extended beyond the sea. Tradition records how a young Frenchman on his travels found his way into Little Dean's-yard, and was there badgered by the Westminster boys. Busby, hearing the noise, had the whole party brought before him. The stranger, of course, was unable to explain matters, and the wrathful doctor, after impatiently hearing a few words, cried, "Horse him," with the result that in three minutes the wretched fellow, hoisted on stalwart shoulders and denuded of part of his apparel, was subjected to a severe castigation. Hustled out of the gates, speechless and bleeding, he rushed to his inn, indicted a formal challenge to the doctor, and despatched it by the porter. The messenger was ushered into the presence of Busby, who turned purple with fury as he read the missive, and again shrieked "Horse him." So the porter received a yet more severe lesson, and retired to expostulate with his employer. The son of Gaul, baffled and humiliated, hurried back to his country, carrying with him an indelible impression of at least one British institution; and for many years after his compatriots gave the college a wide berth.

THE Behring Sea difficulty with the United States still drags on. The other evening the correspondence respecting the claims for compensation on account of the British vessels seized by American cruisers was published as a Parliamentary paper. The despatches deal with the offer of the United States Government of a lump sum of 425,000 dollars, of its acceptance by Canada, and of the subsequent rejection of the settlement by the House of Representatives at Washington. The negotiation of a convention for a Claims Commission then became necessary. Lord Salisbury writing to Sir Julian Pauncefote on August 31st states that the arguments advanced by the British Ambassador in support of the validity of the claims have the entire approval of her Majesty's Government. "The attempt," he says, "made by Senator Morgan to dispute these seems to be largely founded on misapprehension, and her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that when the full facts are before the public in the United States the liability of that country to make compensation which has never been denied by the Government will be generally recognised both in an outside Congress."

A FEW days ago some thieves entered the Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere, in Rome, by means of a false key. They ransacked the sacristy, broke open the cupboards which contained the canonicals, and stole the communion plate. They afterwards sacked the church, stripping from the image of the Madonna the golden ornaments and other valuable votive offerings, and having broken off the beautiful head of the image, they threw it into a corner. After doing much other damage they managed to get clear away. For the last two days the church has been constantly crowded with people, who have gone to kiss the body of the image, and to pray alond for pardon on those who have committed such a sacrilege.

THE project set a foot some time ago for opening an exhibition of Japanese wares and products in Odessa, as being the chief port of departure and arrival to and from the Far East, would appear to have fallen through. The reason assigned for its failure is the disinclination of the Japanese to participate in the scheme. At a recent interview between an official of the Russian Department for trades and manufactures and an Attache of the Japanese Embassy at St. Petersburg, the latter stated that such an exhibition would serve no useful purpose, as what little commercial traffic was now carried on between Russia and Japan would in all probability decrease rather than increase in the future, that is, at least so far as Japan is concerned. The insular Empire is independent of Russian products. The chief raw product imported by the Japanese from Russia is at present petroleum, and this, said the Attache, will shortly fall off to an infinitesimal quantity when Japan is lighted by a universal system of electricity.

IN the new work of a well-known lady novelist the hero of the story is made to declare, "You cannot whisper soft nothings into the ear of your beloved when eating ortolans and truffles." This dictum, in which there is an undeniable admixture of truth, is taken as the text for a luminous discourse on love-making and gastronomy by the *Table*. As the writer justly observes (says the *Globe*), it is not that there is anything special about the viands specified above which prevents the lover from unburdening his heart. It is only that when he is enjoying any delicacies he cannot "reduce himself to the proper degree of sentimentality." The use of the term, "reduce himself," is, we think, quite masterly, implying as it does that the palate is on altogether a higher plane than the heart. "Husbands," we further read, "require treating with dainties in order to be kept good-tempered and pliant." One is reminded of the famous Punchian aphorism, "Feed the brute!" by the remark that the well-fed husband can be made the nicest creature in the world, but that on ill-cooked food his very worst qualities assert themselves. But in the pre-nuptial period all is otherwise. And so, with unimpeachable logic, our ingenious contemporary advocates, in the interests of parents, guardians, and chaperons, the drawing up of a list of special menus suitable for ball suppers and so forth which should in no way interfere with the conversational powers of "eligibles." From this it follows that alternative menus for detrimentals would have to be simultaneously provided.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a boy of 14, who from the age of five years has been brought up in the union workhouse in Morpeth, has, in open competition, gained a scholarship at the Royal Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth there. The boy's father was a journeyman slater, and he and his wife died within a short time of each other. Their orphaned children were taken to the workhouse. The guardians of Morpeth Union, our correspondent says, have for many years back been very considerate towards the children under their care. They are not required to wear any workhouse garb; they have suits and dresses for Sundays as well as "everyday clothes." They "go out" to the public elementary schools in the town, and there is nothing in their appearance to distinguish them from working men's and even tradesmen's children who sit at the same desks with them. The successful lad, in accordance with his father's creed, attended the Roman Catholic school which has always been taught by a mistress. He is still in the workhouse, and the guardians have provided him with the necessary books to enable him to take advantage of the scholarship he has so honourably won, and he is now in daily attendance at the Grammar School. There are exhibitions from the school to colleges and universities.

MRS. LYNN LINTON says some very strong things in the *Gentlewoman* of the revolted female. "Women," she says, "who flout every law made for the preservation of themselves and the stability of civilisation, women whose ideal of life is unlicensed love and their practice the beginnings of promiscuity—these are held up to man in the pages of certain writers as heroines—martyrs for the sake of a nobler principle than the world knows of—women of brains and spirits—of perfervid purposes, of a very religiousness of zeal, of a very sublimity of operation. Marriage is depicted as the one grand injustice of the world; maternity as a woman's shame when the father of her child is her lawful husband. The modern girl reads and greedily takes in these devilish doctrines, which are to the moral world what poisoned wells and rivers were to the material. From them she gathers strength and courage, just as in the first step she gathered strength and courage from those who upheld the Daughters' Revolt, and loaded the modern grandmothers with obloquy. If she have parted with all sense of maidenly reticence she proclaims her shame under the guise of a Fabian manifesto—a defiance flung out to society at large. She cries aloud to all four corners of the earth that she intends to make herself the mistress, not the wife, of such and such a man, and she glories in her iniquity. Her mother's grief, her father's dishonoured name, her brother's anger, her young sister's blighted prospects—nothing touches her. Bold and unabashed she advertises herself the ardent disciple of the new Hedonism—the culmination of that rank growth of semi-virile licentiousness, the New Woman. But the origin of the whole crop of evil is in the freedom granted to the girl—the throwing of the reins of guidance on her own young neck and the destruction in the first instance of parental authority and the discipline of home life."

AMONG the usual announcements of home policy made at this season of the year, writes the Calcutta weekly, we are told that the project of constituting Burma a Lieutenant-Governorship is to occupy the attention of the Imperial Council. It is time this matter should be settled, for, with political complications arising out of the buffer State project in the region of the Mekong valley, and the almost daily bringing to light of the rich mineral and agricultural wealth of the upper valleys of the Irawaddy, Chindwin, and their affluents, taken together with the yet unsettled border line running from the Khamti country round to where the Shan states impinge on the confines of the Bhamo district, there are questions to be settled which need a more prompt authority to deal with than that usually entrusted to a mere Chief Commissioner. In fact, to govern Burma effectively and to promote the development of its immense resources, demands that it should be made into a Governorship, the expense of which admits of being met from its own internal resources, if the country were thrown open unreservedly as the colonies are.

THE French Government have (a Paris correspondent tells us) just bought from the Persian Government, for the nominal price of 2,000*l.*, the privilege to the exclusion of any other European Power, and apparently in perpetuity, of undertaking searches for antiquities throughout the Empire. Several of the great cities of the Bible lie buried in the sandy wastes of Iran, and the explorations of Doctor and Madame Dieulafoy at Shushan have brought an underground wonderland to light in a state almost as realistic as Pompeii, and of far higher antiquity. The coloured bricks of Artaxerxes' Palace, with life-sized reliefs of archers of different races of Asia and Africa, seen at the Louvre, were unearthed at Shushan. But admirable as the remains at the Louvre are, it appears that they are but a small sample of what is still below ground. The searches will take place in the presence of a delegate of the Persian Government, who will assist the French savants. A member of the French Legation will also be present. Objects of gold and silver and jewellery will belong to the Persian Government, but the French Government will have a right to but one-half at a valuation, and will have the first refusal of the other half if the Persian Government wishes to sell them. The French delegates may take casts and moulding of all sculptures, statues, or inscriptions, and one-half of anything that may be found will belong to the French Government. In consideration for the above privilege, the French Government will make the Shah a present of 2,000*l.* sterling. French diplomatists deserve to be congratulated on the success of the above negotiations, but it is a pity that the French Government should not have been content with stipulating merely for France without stipulating against other nations. Future Layards and Rawlinsons must give up all hopes of Persia as a field for their labours.

GAMBLING IN WHEAT.

WE have been requested to publish the following correspondence between Mr. Jasper More, M.P., and the Foreign Office with reference to the strong feelings entertained in many influential quarters that legislation is necessary to check the growing evil of speculation in various classes of produce, and especially in wheat:

Foreign Office, Oct. 12, 1895.

Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that careful consideration has been given to the proposal made in your letter of the 26th of August last, that an International Conference should be convoked to inquire into the question of dealings in fictitious wheat contracts. The subject has frequently been before departments of her Majesty's Government in connection with the question of commercial gambling, but it has always appeared so difficult to distinguish between "gambling" and ordinary commercial contracts as to make it impossible to give legal effect to a scheme for controlling such gambling without interfering with ordinary commercial business and inflicting grave injury on trade. I am to add that commercial gambling has been discussed at the meetings of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and that, in 1894, when a resolution on the subject was considered at the annual meeting at Huddersfield, the "previous question" was carried by an overwhelming majority. From this and other evidence it would appear that there is a mass of representative business opinion in opposition to anything in the nature of legislative interference. In these circumstances I am to state that her Majesty's Government feel themselves unable to convoke such a conference as you propose.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

H. PERCY ANDERSON.

Larden, Much Wenlock, Shropshire, October, 1895.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. I specially note the important points you raise in connection with the question of dealings in "fictitious" wheat contracts, most notably the apparent difficulty of distinguishing between commercial gambling and ordinary commercial contracts. On this point I beg to enclose the last number of "Whittaker's Trade Circular," which has a large circulation in this country and abroad. It has been edited for twenty years by Mr. Charles Smith, of Ravenhurst, Cheltenham, who, after being for thirty-two years a member of the Produce Exchange, has devoted the last three years to the exposition of the ruin to agriculture of the gambling system introduced in 1882, but repudiated at Mark-lane.

Mr. Pillman, late President of the London Flour Trade Association, has stated in "Dorubusch," the leading organ of the wheat trade all over the world, that Mr. Smith is perfectly right in his views as to the cause of agricultural depression, and is actively using his influence to induce other members of the trade to send delegates to give your lordship the same assurance. You will observe by the circular that the difference is as follows: Prior to the introduction of the "option, future, and settlement system" of gambling in "fictitious" produce—say in 1883—legitimate speculation consisted either in the actual produce, or in "paper" contracts representing it. Since that year, the commercial world has introduced a system of trading, importing, and speculating, whereby ninety per cent. of all "paper" contracts, called "options and futures," terminate in no actual tender or in a delivery of produce. Consequently, the majority of such are reduced to purely gambling transactions. Further, the system have been the means of "officially" introducing what is called a "bear" operator—that is a seller who neither possesses the produce nor has any intention of delivering the same. Therefore, to bring back legitimate trade and bona fide speculation, such as did exist prior to 1883, it is necessary—1st, to prohibit all such "bear" selling; 2nd, to insist that all contracts terminate in actual produce. With regard to the question of bringing such reforms about, without interfering with legitimate trade or bona fide speculation, I enclose you a copy of the heads of a proposed Bill, with all particulars, drawn up by Mr. Charles Smith, framed last year at the special request of Mr. J. T. Firth, Vice-President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and at the instigation of Sir Courtenay Boyle, after the meeting you refer to at Huddersfield. This Bill was also further framed at the request of the National Agricultural Union and the Central Chamber of Agriculture, subsequent to the important resolutions passed last December by these societies and two County Councils. I may inform you that this Bill is also in the hands of America and other foreign countries interested in this subject; while last week Mr. Smith was officially requested by Count Von Arnim, a leading member of the German Reichstag, and also a member of the Committee for the reform of the German Produce Exchanges, to forward a copy of the Bill in question, to help the Imperial Government to frame their Bill, which is to be brought forward this autumn. With regard to the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Huddersfield in 1894, you will perceive by the official proceedings of that body that the important resolution brought forward by Mr. T. Firth, the Vice-President, was not carried, principally owing to the speech of, and advice given by Sir Courtenay Boyle. I may add the subject, too, was entirely new to the delegates representing provincial towns who attended that meeting. Hence it was rightly considered best to pass the "previous question" without directly opposing the resolution. The subject was again to have come before that body last February, but both Mr. Firth and Mr. Smith were ill, and in consequence it has been postponed till the annual meeting next February. I may draw your attention, however, to the fact that this body in 1891 proposed legislative measures to Parliament in connection with the same systems in pig iron as Leeman's Act successfully prevented speculation in bank shares.

The contention is that these systems override the natural laws of supply and demand." On this factor I can refer you to the Inspector-General of Bankrupts's report, just issued by the Board of Trade, on page 6 and 7; I can also refer you to the able criticisms on same which appeared in "The Irish Textile Journal" of the 15th instant. It may further interest you to know that the American Anti-Option Bill will be again introduced at Washington this coming Congress in December, while the subject is down for consideration at the International Agricultural Conference, to be held at Budapest, Hungary, next year.

With regard to commercial and financial gambling, I further beg to enclose a memo. of recognition of same by foreign Governments and countries. They are proposing to reform the Bourse generally. Mr. Smith proposes to put down a system on the Produce Exchange only, which applies to a much more limited number, and he considers that he was examined with respect to the stock Exchange before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, instead of the Produce Exchange, which is entirely separate and distinct.

The result of the system in question on the price of cereals is thus given in "Dorubusch," the leading organ of the wheat trade all over the world: "1872.—English wheat quoted 20s. per quarter higher than barley—31s. per quarter higher than oats. (N.B. Prior to the commencement of the gambling systems in any country.) 1882.—Wheat 1s. higher than barley—23s. higher than oats. (N.B. Subsequent to systems in America, but prior to their introduction into England in 1883.) 1891.—Wheat 9s. higher than barley—17s. higher than oats. (N.B. Result of introduction in 1889, of 'daily settlement' in connection with the systems into England.) 1893.—Wheat 8d. higher than barley—7s. 3d. higher than oats. (N.B. Result during ten years of the systems in full force in America, England, and the Continent.) 1894 (October.)—Wheat 6s. 5d. lower than barley—4s. higher than oats. (N.B. Result of 'panic' all over the world in 'options and futures,' commencing 1891, and culminating in 1894. Wheat declined from 41s. 8d. to 17s. 6d., or 55 per cent., during this short period.) 1895 (June).—Wheat 7s. higher than barley—10s. 4d. higher than oats. N.B. Result after 'panic' caused by 'bull' manipulations in 'options and futures.' 'Futures' rose in Liverpool 45 per cent.) 1895 (October).—Wheat is. 7d. lower than barley—10s. higher than oats. (N.B. Result of 'bear' operations, combined with 'bulls' reselling 'options and futures.' 'Futures declined in Liverpool 22 per cent.)" The essential character of the remedy is the removal of a recently introduced artificial system of depressing prices, instead of the creation of any artificial system to raise them. The low price of wheat reacts on the price of the farmer's stock by forcing it into the market, while of course it is the root of the difficulty with respect to railway rates. Dr. Rhunaud, the Professor of Political Economy in the University of Zurich, has constructed a large chart showing the effects of these systems on prices. He is acting for Continental agriculturists, as Mr. Wood Davies, the United States statistician, has done, to the ruin of his health, for the American farmers. I beg to suggest that an interview might be granted to Mr. Charles Smith, as he has sacrificed his own interests for the public good in ventilating this question at home and abroad.—I have the honour to remain, your Lordship's obiont, humble servant, B. JASPER MORE.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K. G.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* December 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C J Lyall, C SI, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, Secy to the Gov of India in the Home Dept, is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces with effect from the date of assuming charge of that office.

Mr J P Hewett, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date on which Mr C J Lyall, C S I, C I E, assumes charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr C Wood, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted furlough for six months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st Dec, 1895, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt R J H L Mackenzie, R E, Offtg Depy Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted furlough for one year, on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st July, 1895.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is appointed, on the termination of his special duty at Hyderabad, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as First Assist and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date or assuming charge.

Surgn Major H N V Harington, I M S (Madras) offtg Residency Surgn in Meywar, held temporary charge of the current duties of the office of Resident in Meywar, in addition to his own duties, from the 7th Sept to the 6th Nov, 1895, both days inclusive, and during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut Col A H C Whyllie, C I E.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M Hector Charmanne as Consul for Belgium at Calcutta.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr H S Graves Offg Comptroller, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from 8th Nov, 1895.

Mr W J Ham is appointed to officiate as Post Master Genl, N W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 25th Nov, 1895, and is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Post Master Genl from the same date.

Mr A Vasudeo Mudaliar, Examiner of Local Accounts in the Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 2nd Jany, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr Govind Chintamon Chhaire, Local Auditor in the office of the Camptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Local Accounts in the Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Vasudeo, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bt Col S E Rolland, I S C, Asst Adjt Genl, Secunderabad district, to be Asst Qr Mr Genl, Head Quarters, Madras Command, vice Bgdr Genl J T Cummins D S O, appointed to the command of a district of the second class, dated 23th Nov, 1895.

Lieut Col R A Gilchrist, I S C, commandant, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Asst Adjt Genl, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Major C H Westmorland, who has vacated, dated 9th Nov, 1895.

Major R F Clothier, I S C, 27th Madras Inf, Dey Asst Adjt Genl, Chin Hills, to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Col A S Grove, D S O, who has vacated, Dated 19th Nov, 1895.

Capt A E Aitken, I S C 19th Bo Inf, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Major C R Phillipps, who has vacated, dated 16th Nov, 1895.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Major J Shearer, M B, I M S, Bengal establishment, 27th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, to officiate as Secy to the Principal Medical Officer, H M's Forces in India, with effect from the 4th Nov, 1895, vice Surgn Major C H Beatson, on furlough.

Surgn Capt J F Evans, M B, I M S, Bengal establishment, to officiate as Medical Store keeper at the presidency, with effect from the 9th Oct, 1895, during the absence of Surgn Lieut Col C J H Warden, on deputation.

The undermentioned Surgn Lieuts, appointed to the Bengal establishment, in G G O No 962 of 1895, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—J Stephenson, 27th Oct, 1895; A Leventon, and P F Chapman, 2nd Nov, 1895.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:—2nd Punjab Infantry.—Abdul Kadir to be Jemadar, on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Lieut Col,—Major and Substantive Col St J F Michell 1st Dec, 1895.

Second Lieuts to be Lieuts, 30th Nov, 1895.—K Lee W Mackenzie, E W Waddington, A L Barrett and A K Heyland.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col T W Hogg, I S C, is admitted to the colonel's allowances, with effect from the 4th Dec, 1895.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.—Madras.

Hon Lieut and Asst Comssy W C Austin, 1st class Barrack Master, Madras, to be Depy Comssy and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval, dated 29th Nov 1895.

Hon Lieut and Asst Comssy P Crouch, 1st class Barrack Master, Madras, to be Depy Comssy and to have the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval, dated 6th Dec 1895.

NATIVE ARMY.

5th Regt of Bo Cavly (Sindh Horse)—Risaldar Muhammad Umar Khan, to be Risaldar Major, Ressaidar and Woordie Major Shaikh Abdul Hamid, to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Sher Muhammad Khan, to be Ressaidar and Woordie Major, vice Nadir Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th Sept 1895; and Jemadar Ghulam Yasin Khan, to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Mahommad Nawazkhan to be Jemadar, vice Mir Sojjad Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th June 1895.

7th Bombay Infantry—J W Singh, to be Subadar, vice Jhanda Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Dec, 1894; and Jemadar Shaikh Amir, to be Subadar, vice Lakshman Jadow, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st May, 1895.

13th Bombay Infantry—Jemadar Harchand Mujar, from the 23rd Regt of Bo Inty (2nd Battn, Rifle Regt), to be Subadar, vice Buta Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th Nov 1895.

19th Bombay Infantry—Subadar Vithu Sawant, to be Subadar Major, vice Laik Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Sept, 1895.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut H E Williams, I S C, 25th Madras Inf'y, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 12th Nov, 1895, subject to H M's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Engr J McDonald, R I M, (m c) for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Asst Engrs attached to State Railways:—F W Taylor, and C D D Wilson, Asst Engrs, 1st grade, to be Ex Engrs, 3rd grade, Temporary; C P Sykes, and J M A Despiessis, Ex Engrs, 3rd grade, temporary rank to be Ex Engrs, 2nd grade, permanent; Rala Ram, Lieut V R E Murray, and W A E Hanby, Asst Engrs, 1st grade to be Ex Engrs, 3rd grade, temporary; P Reilly, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent; J H M Smith, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; C Pratt, Asst Engr, 1st grade to be Ex Eng, 3rd grade, permanent; J Adam, Ex Engr, 3rd grade,

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